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Farm and Ranch Review

JUL 5 '44

VOLUME XL
NUMBER 7

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

ADDRESSES ON THE MOVE...

REINFORCEMENT UNIT U.K.
BASE REINFORCEMENT DEPOT NORTH AFRICA
REINFORCEMENT BATTALION C.M.F. ITALY
ADVANCED REINFORCEMENT BATTALION C.M.F.
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ADVANCED HOSPITAL
BASE HOSPITAL

THIS MAIL HAS PRIORITY

WHEN a man is wounded in action or seriously ill, he is rushed through field and base hospitals with all possible speed, to the place where most effective treatment can be given. Because of this rapid movement, his mail may not "catch up" for some time, yet, if ever he longed for a letter from home, it is at such a time.

To offset possible delays, a new "Short-Cut" mail service has been put into effect. A Priority Casualty Card is filled in and rushed by Air Mail to his friends or relatives with instructions to add the words "In Hospital" to the unit address they usually use.

Letters mailed from Canada bearing the words "In Hospital" are routed direct to the records office in the United Kingdom or the Central Mediterranean Force, as the case may be. They are given preference in transport, whether sent by Air Mail or regular mail. Thus they will reach the addressee faster than ever before.

It is inevitable that in tracing men who have been moved, or wounded, some delays occur. But you can rest assured everything that can mean speedier deliveries of letters to your men is being well and thoroughly done—and will be done.

When you get a Priority Casualty Card be sure the words "In Hospital" are added to the regular unit address when writing overseas.

CANADA POST OFFICE
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HON. W. P. MULOCK, K.C., M.P., POSTMASTER GENERAL

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THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

BARD
S
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1944

I had a nightmare

I dreamed that I paid \$5.00 for a haircut and \$50.00 for a pair of cardboard shoes. I dreamed that we had no wartime controls on prices, profits or wages, and that we hadn't had the sense to organize the distribution of supplies all the way down the line . . .



I dreamed that because everyone was making more money and spending it, prices were skyrocketing.



all the stores looked like "fire" sales . . . with people scrambling to buy before prices went still higher . . .



panicky people were buying things they didn't need, and hoarding everything they could get their hands on . .



I dreamed that everybody had to fight to get more money . . . and that in this mad race, wages and salaries were falling behind.



I dreamed the hand of everyone was against his neighbour, with each of us blaming the other fellow for his troubles.



with everybody for himself . . . no matter what it cost in the long run . . . and no matter how it hurt the war effort.

THEN...THANK GOODNESS - I WOKE UP!



to realize with relief that I live in a country where things are sane and stable . . . where the cost of living has been kept within bounds.



to realize that prices and wages —production costs and selling prices—are inseparably linked together.



to realize that without the safeguards that have headed off inflation, my nightmare might have become a reality!



to remind myself that the danger is still pressing and that we must continue to hold firm . . . and that means everybody must play fair and do his part by not trying to get some temporary, fancied advantage at the expense of his fellow-Canadians.

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

Red Head

GASOLINE MOTOR OIL

Insist on Red Head Petroleum Products for better performance... longer life... more economy and greater all 'round satisfaction.



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Can't Eat— Can't Sleep!

When functional constipation hangs on and makes you feel miserable, nervous and out of sorts and you suffer from its symptoms—headaches, bad breath, upset stomach, indigestion, loss of sleep, lack of appetite, and your stomach feels crowded because of gas and bloating—get Forni's time-tested Alpenkräuter. More than a laxative, it is also a stomachic, tonic medicine, compounded of 18 of Nature's own medicinal roots, herbs and botanicals. Alpenkräuter puts sluggish bowels to work and aids them to gently and smoothly expel clogging waste; helps drive out constipation's gas, gives the stomach that splendid feeling of warmth. If you again want to know the joy of happy relief from constipation's miseries and comfort your stomach at the same time, get Alpenkräuter today and take exactly as directed on label.



If you cannot buy it in your neighborhood, send for our "get acquainted" offer on Alpenkräuter and receive—

**FREE 60c Value—
Trial Bottles of**

FORNI'S HEIL-OEL LINIMENT—antiseptic—brings quick relief from rheumatic and neuralgic pains, muscular backache, stiff or sore muscles, strains and sprains. **FORNI'S MAGOLO**—alkaline—relieves certain temporary stomach disturbances such as acid indigestion and heartburn.

MAIL COUPON NOW

☐ Send this coupon with \$1.00 and your name and address. We will mail you postpaid our "get acquainted" offer: 11 oz. Alpenkräuter and the free 60c value—one trial bottle each of Heil-Oel and Magolo.

☐ C.O.D. (charges added).

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256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

Ranchers Ask Accounting

Seek Details of Deductions Made from Cattle Sales
for Condemnation Insurance

MEETING in Calgary June 15 - 16, under the chairmanship of T. Usher, Scollard, their president, members of the Western Stock Growers' Association studied a number of matters related to livestock production and marketing, and adopted several resolutions seeking the correction of the major problems they at present face.

Mr. Usher was re-elected as president.

Dealing with the question of condemnation insurance, George Ross, chairman, Council of Western Beef Producers, pointed out that in Alberta a fee of one-half of one per cent of the value of the animal is charged, whereas in Ontario the charge is as low as 20 cents per animal. The speaker urged that the situation be reviewed in the light of today's conditions, rather than being maintained on basis of those existing more than 20 years ago when the insurance was first deducted, and the meeting adopted a resolution asking the federal Department of Agriculture for an accounting of condemnation insurance deductions during recent years.

K. J. Morrison, C.A., spoke to the livestock producers on the question of income tax, with particular reference to tax on sales of cattle by growers forced to dispose of their herds. Representations of livestock producers to Ottawa had resulted in permission to prepare income tax returns on an inventory basis retroactive to 1935.

Establishing of an entomological laboratory to aid in the control and eradication of insect pests now costing the stockmen of the province heavily each year, was advocated in a resolution adopted and sent to Ottawa. It was pointed out in the discussion that the nearest laboratory of the kind is at Kamloops, B.C., where conditions differ considerably from those on the prairies.

Hon. N. E. Tanner, provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, spoke to the convention, and Douglas Hardwick, chairman of a special committee studying the question, reported on the grazing lease problem. Mr. Hardwick's report brought out the major problems, foremost among which was the question of rentals.

At present, there was little or no attempt made to equalize the cost of grazing lands to the lessee. Furthermore, the lessee was not certain of getting a renewal of his lease when its term ran out. The committee felt that the lessee should be assured priority of renewal.

Determination of a fair charge for the different categories of grazing land, possibly by charging a percentage of the return from increased weights of cattle put on the grass, was suggested. A plan to allow lessees to become owners of the grazing lands was also suggested in the report.

The report stressed that each Alberta ranch was a separate self-contained unit, and that subdivision of ranches was not reasonable. It took 300 head of cattle to support a family

of four, and the land necessary to support these cattle was of paramount importance. The cancellation clause contained in grazing leases was destructive, Mr. Hardwick said.

Mr. Tanner discussed land utilization. He called for the protection and conservation of water resources, the efficient management of community pastures which, he considered, were good insurance for the farmer in mixed farming areas, and better management of grazing areas.

An attempt to limit the number of cattle going on grazing areas in order to conserve the grass resources was essential, the lands minister declared, telling the stockmen that the increased cattle population of Alberta was now taxing the carrying capacity of the available grass land much too heavily.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of Bangs Disease under the guidance of Dr. M. Barker, Ottawa, Veterinary Director General, and the provincial veterinarians of the four Western provinces.

W. L. Carlyle, chairman of a special committee of the organization, presented the report of his group, which stated that calfhood vaccination of all heifer calves being retained as breeders was the most practical and effective method of Bangs Disease control.

That full co-operation of Dominion and Provincial veterinarians, organized cattle breeders and dairy men be sought in securing effective control.

That financial assistance be sought from both federal and provincial governments. It was suggested that the federal government establish two fully-equipped laboratories and maintain trained personnel in them to conduct blood tests free of charge. The province should provide Strain 19 vaccine free of charge and should control its distribution and application. The province should keep accurate records of the effect of the vaccination programme.

That vaccinated animals in commercial herds should be tattooed with the letter V and the number of the year in which they were tattooed.

A schedule of fees to be charged commercial stockmen having cattle vaccinated was suggested. The fees ranged from 75 cents per head where less than 10 head were vaccinated to 25 cents per head where more than 100 were treated. Where blood tests were required, as in purebred and dairy herds, a fee of \$1 per head plus transportation expenses for the administrator was suggested.

Attention, Please!

A purebred Jersey heifer calf is an asset to any farm.

An announcement appears on page 23 of this issue giving details of an opportunity to secure such a calf without cost.

Attention of all readers is directed to this announcement.

Please turn to page 23 — NOW!

Easy to roll, delightful
— to smoke

Ogden's

FINE CUT CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE. GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.

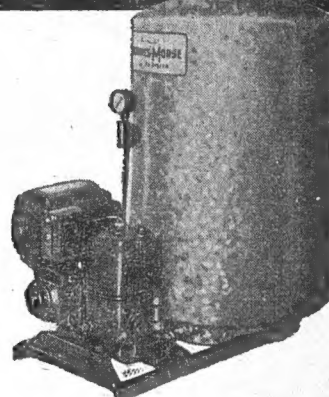
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Stop the Itch of Insect Bites—Heat Rash

Quick! Stop itching of insect bites, heat rash, eczema, hives, pimples, scales, scabies, athlete's foot and other externally caused skin troubles. Use quick-acting, soothing, antiseptic **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.** Greaseless, stainless. Itch stops or your money back. Your druggist stocks **D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.**

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WATER SYSTEMS Running Water Convenience AT LOW COST



Chores are lighter and life more comfortable today on thousands of Canadian farms, thanks to a Fairbanks-Morse Water System. There's a type—electric or engine driven—to suit every condition; easily installed, economical

and, above all, **DEPENDABLE**—the manufacturer's 113 years' experience and nation-wide organization is your guarantee of complete satisfaction.

A greater number of units will be available this year, but still not nearly enough to supply all who want them. So if you plan to enjoy running water on YOUR farm, see the Fairbanks-Morse agent, or mail the coupon, **RIGHT AWAY.**

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE COMPANY LIMITED

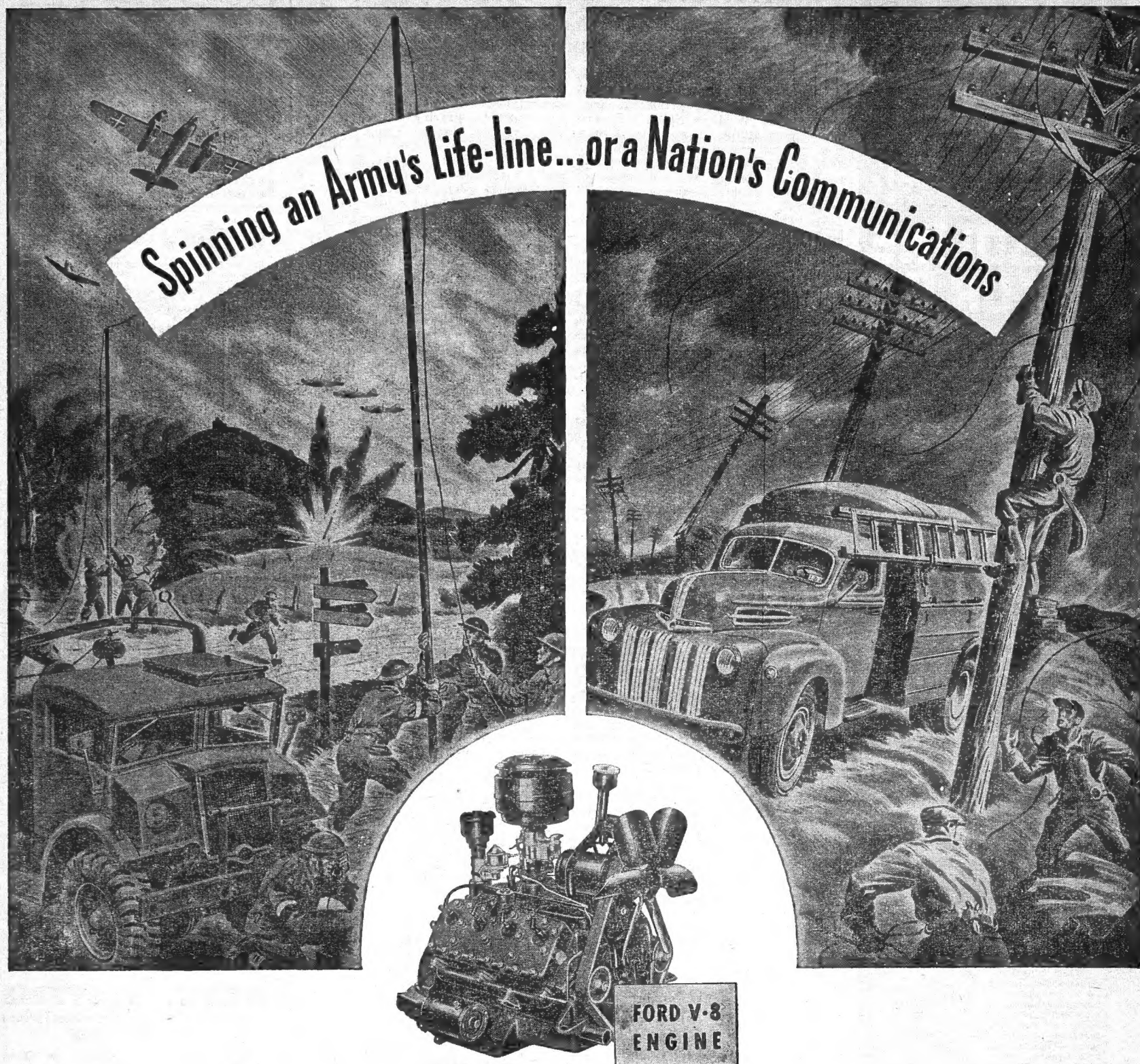
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RIGHT ON THE HEELS of our advancing troops a cable-laying truck speeds up the road, spewing out telephone cable as it goes. At a cross-roads the operators leap out and erect poles to carry the cable, or bury it for safety beneath the roadway. Soon the network of communications is bringing in reports and carrying orders to the various army units.

A storm strikes in Canada, telephone poles crash to the ground, and vital threads of communications are broken. But in a few minutes a service truck is at the scene of the damage, wires are connected up and vital messages of a nation at

war are again speeding from city to city or across a continent.

A very large percentage of the trucks which serve the Allied Nations here in Canada and on the far-flung battlefronts are rugged, dependable Ford Trucks. The power plant which drives these trucks is the Ford V-8 Engine.

This amazing piece of Ford engineering has been developed, improved, perfected through the years, and today it is setting new records of trouble-free performance. Above all it's the economy engine, easy on oil, and extremely saving of precious gasoline.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



OF CANADA, LIMITED

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY
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FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

Founded and Edited by the late C. W. PETERSON in 1905 in the
Interests of the Farmer and Prairie Home.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: To bona-
fide farmers residing in Canada,
west of the Great Lakes—and when
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ter at the Post Office, Calgary,
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Volume XL

CALGARY

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CANADA

Number 7

THE HOUR HAS STRUCK

June 6, 1944, promises to be recorded as the date of the launching of the greatest amphibious military operation in history. In the black-grey dawn of that day fighting men of Great Britain, Canada and the United States crossed the English Channel and engaged the common enemy in ruthless battle to thrust him out of Normandy and France, to force him toward Germany and complete, irrevocable defeat.

Gallant deeds were performed in the early hours of June 6 and later, and when we know fully of them they will flame our pride in the determination, fitness and valour of those who fight for us. Able historians, with deft phrase and glowing word, will tell us of the glories of these days, but this cannot be until the final victory is won. Not till then shall we grasp the full significance of what took place in June, 1944.

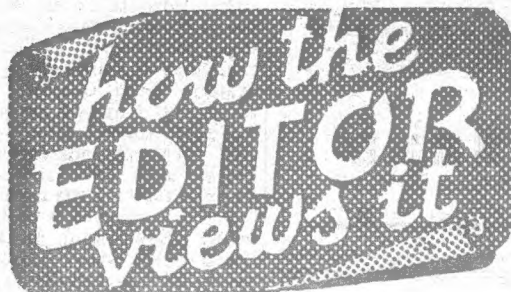
Concerning the broad plan and general achievement of the military operations now under way, and soon undoubtedly to be increased in scale, we shall hear continuously a great deal. We shall learn, too, something of the cost in human life and suffering. Such loss and suffering is inevitable; so we have been told, and so we know. But the bald statement is cold comfort to those who mourn the fallen. If ever there was a time demanding the dedication of every energy of every Canadian to complete an early victory, that time is now. These are triumphant and grim days.

SASKATCHEWAN'S ELECTION

The *Review* supports no political party and is the opponent of none, its major interest is agriculture and the farm home, but when, in a province containing thousands of its readers, the voters overwhelmingly reject their provincial administration and place in office the group formerly in opposition, this publication establishes no precedent when it comments upon the intriguing event. Everyone is doing it! Why not the *Review*?

Saskatchewan's citizens wanted a change. That now is patent. It is not unique. Albertans made a similar switch-over in 1935, and it is not so many months ago that the people of Ontario participated in a political upheaval. People grow tired of their governments. This is particularly true in times of war with the attendant controls and restrictions. A change, give us a change, becomes a political battlecry, and on occasion it is effective. Perhaps more than any other factor this desire for change was dominant in Saskatchewan on June 15.

In all likelihood another element, and this is confined to no one province for it is found everywhere in these days, was fear—fear of the future, of the period to follow the close of the fighting—for farm people, and Saskatchewan is essentially a farm province, remember too well the debacle that followed World War One. Gov-



ernments holding office today are immersed in questions intimately associated with the waging of the war, they have not the time to fully satisfy their people concerning the problems that may arise tomorrow. And in this the opposition parties have tremendous advantages for they may devote themselves to long-term planning without fear of censure and the charge of neglecting immediate business. The voters of Saskatchewan have chosen a government composed of the members of a new political party that promulgates some definite and unique views concerning the meeting of Canada's post-war difficulties.

At some time, somewhere in Canada those who favour the C.C.F. were bound to take office. Now a C.C.F. administration has the opportunity, and the responsibility, of endeavoring to place into practice the plans and policies it advocates. Upon the success or the failure of this administration, to a very considerable degree, hangs the future of this school of political thought in Canada.

Thousands across this Dominion will watch Saskatchewan's new government expectantly. It is to be hoped they do not expect too much for after all the jurisdiction of a provincial legislature is extremely limited. For some inexplicable reason we have glamoured and tinselled our provincial legislatures until we have forgotten, if indeed we ever realized, they are but "glorified" town or city councils. Far-reaching social and economic reforms do not emanate in definite forms from Winnipeg, Victoria, Regina or Edmonton, they have their births in Ottawa. It is the business acumen and administrative abilities, or the lack of these, displayed at Regina in the days ahead that may resolve that important Canadian, the silent voter, to place his confidence in a federal C.C.F. government or to permanently reject the idea. This is the most significant result of Saskatchewan's election, and it is for this reason Premier-elect T. C. Douglas becomes an important figure outside his own province.

There is another large group the members of which, because of the result at the polls on June 15, are fully persuaded Saskatchewan is going pell-mell and directly to the bow-wows. They write the province off as a total loss. Such viewpoint, in our opinion, is as unsound as that envisaging a "new heaven and a new earth" (for Saskatchewanites) on or about July 15. Such fears have been expressed about other provinces following political turn-

overs, but the histories of these areas prove that the worst of these dire prognostications have not been experienced.

AID FOR EASTERN FARMERS

According to a statement tabled recently in the House of Commons 17½ million dollars was expended from the federal treasury during 1943 in the payment of freight on prairie grown feed grains to eastern Canada and to the Pacific Coast. Originally eight million dollars had been set aside for this purpose, but the need was greater than anticipated. For similar purposes during 1944, 16½ million dollars has been set aside.

Concerning the propriety of this procedure there can be no question. Eastern livestock producers faced a serious situation through the failure of their own crops. The West had the necessary supplies, and these were moved to the East, the federal government bearing the lion's share of the freight charges. It is to be hoped Nature this season will be kinder to our Eastern farmers, but if the need arises again it will have to be met.

It is worthy of record, however, that in participating in this operation last year, Western growers of feed grains foreswore a much more profitable market across the International boundary. Their financial sacrifice in aiding their fellows in the East was no small one. Their revenue from these grains would have been much greater had they been free to sell on the American market.

RESTRICTIONS LIFTED

Whatever may be the wheat marketing situation when the new crop year opens on August 1, growers found satisfaction in the May 29 announcement of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. This announcement removed the 18-bushel per "authorized" acre limitation on deliveries. Since that date deliveries have been permitted without restriction as to quantity, the sole remaining requirements being that these deliveries be made at the same delivery points and that they be entered in the growers' permit books.

Statisticians point out that at the time this announcement was made there was storage space in elevators for about 120 million bushels of wheat. Under the earlier 18-bushel quota the limit of marketings during 1943-44 crop year would have been about 260 million bushels. By the removal of the restrictions about 40 million additional bushels will probably be delivered, bringing the total of around 305 million bushels.

It is estimated the total disappearance of Canadian wheat in this crop year will reach 425 million bushels. The situation from the growers' viewpoint is more satisfactory therefore, than for some years.

Whether or not delivery quota again will be necessary for the new crop commencing August is to be decided later. Those who grow wheat will hope they can be permanently abolished.

Safeguard

YOUR WAR SECURITIES

with this low-cost plan



We will keep your Victory Bonds in our vaults, clip the coupons and credit the amounts to your savings account—for 10¢ per annum for each \$100 of bonds, minimum charge 25¢.

We will keep your War Savings Certificates for the entire 7½ years to maturity—for 10¢ per \$5, up to \$1 per \$500 certificate.

If you should need cash, you can BORROW from the Bank, using your Victory Bonds as security.

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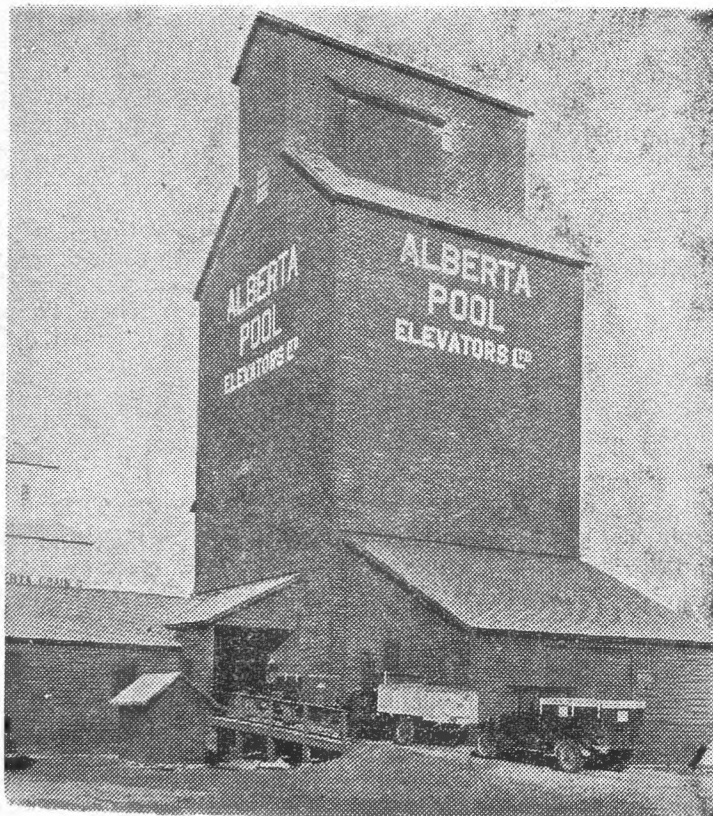
MIRRORS RESILVERED

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY



WHEN HARVESTING STARTS this fall considerable space will be available in country elevators for deliveries of grain. Many customers of **ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS** have been prevented from delivering to them in the past few years due to congestion of facilities. **THIS FALL** they will likely have the opportunity of again becoming patrons of this farmers' grain organization.

Alberta Pool Elevators

GRASSLANDS STUDIED

A LARGE part of the short-grass prairie area in Southwestern Saskatchewan is used for grazing purposes. Where farming is not profitable the region is divided into ranches or community pastures which vary in size from a few sections to two or more townships. One of the problems in the development of these grazing areas is to secure a sufficient and well distributed supply of good water. On most of the grazing areas it is planned to develop stock-watering sites so that cattle will not have to travel more than two miles between their water supply and the grasslands over which they graze.

Experimental work was started at the Dominion Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, and continued at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., to determine the use of grass by cattle at various distances from stock watering sites. The methods employed to study the problem were simple: Transects were laid out on the cardinal points between watering sites and the edges of fields. Equidistant plots were established along these transects and the cover of vegetation was studied on each plot. The study consisted of counts of grazed and ungrazed plants and measurements of the uneaten portion of each grazed plant. The results presented are on normally used summer pasture, obtained during the autumns of 1941 and 1942 on short-grass prairie near Val Marie, Sask.

Distance Factor

The study showed that within one-quarter of a mile from water the vegetation was being slightly over used. Between one-quarter and one and one-quarter miles from water there was no significant difference in the amount grazed, and the cover was used at near the top levels. Beyond one and one-quarter miles from watering sites there was a definite under-use of forage. At a distance of two miles less than ten per cent of the forage was consumed.

It is doubtful if the results obtained can be applied to all types of grass-

land. However, under the conditions encountered in this study it is evident that stock watering sites should be within two and one-half miles of one another. Similar studies are to be conducted on other types of grassland and on areas where the physical conditions differ from those encountered.

• • •

Weed Eradication

THE most serious perennial weeds, such as perennial sow thistle, Canada thistle, quack grass, toad flax and many others, may be eradicated from a field in one season by the so-called "shallow cultivation method". This method is based on the fact that approximately 90 per cent of the dry matter of the plant is made up of products containing carbon dioxide which the plant takes from the air through the surfaces of its green leaves. If the plant is deprived of this main source of food through the prevention of top growth during a definite length of time, it finally dies from suffocation and starvation.

In the task of eradication several points have to be kept in mind: (1) complete eradication of the weed; (2) reservation of soil moisture for the crop following; (3) prevention of soil drifting; (4) economy of time, labour, and power. All these objectives may be accomplished by very shallow tillage, sufficient to inhibit top growth.

The procedure is simple and consists of the following operations: (1) the land infested with perennial sow thistle or quack grass should be plowed with sharp shares to a depth not greater than three inches and disked immediately to close the furrows; (2) the surface should be kept entirely free from top growth during the following 12 weeks in the case of perennial sow thistle and during 16 to 18 weeks in the case of quack grass by using a sharp disk or duckfoot cultivator whenever new leaves begin to appear. With quack grass, much oftener than with other perennial weeds, difficulty arises in wet years, especially on heavier types of soil. The surface is too sticky to allow cultivation, and the green growth reinforces the plants. However, the main point is to keep down the top growth.

• • •

Tillage Is Control

THE primary object of tillage on the farms of Western Canada is weed control, but as H. G. Crawford, Dominion Entomologist, points out, entomologists whose aim is to destroy insect pests maintain that every cultural operation on the farm should have the dual object of weed and insect pest control. Summer-fallowing for weed control is also the key to that of insects, particularly the chief pests of grain crops, namely, wheat-stem sawfly, grasshoppers, wireworms, and cutworms. In this double control, the seeding methods and sequences, crop rotations, and fall and spring tillage of stubble land are of great importance. Weed control and insect pest control should always be considered together and in relation to other farm hazards, such as drought, soil drifting and plant diseases.

By the timing of each operation, the choice of implement and the depth and speed of the work, the cultural methods of weed control dovetail with those of insect control and tend to make farming less difficult and costly.

• • •

CHEAPER BAIT

ACCORDING to Scientific Agriculture, grasshopper bait in which the carrier consists of one part by volume of low-grade flour to 13 parts oat-dust has been equally effective as the more expensive bait of equal volumes of bran and sawdust, under conditions representative of the Northern Great Plains.

Control Potato Beetle

LIKE the early bird that catches the worm, potato beetles are usually waiting in the field for the new crop of potatoes to appear above ground. They lay their eggs on the underside of the leaves, and when the yellow egg masses begin to hatch, it is the signal to start control measures at once either by spraying or dusting.

The best and cheapest poison to use is calcium arsenate, states Alan G. Dustan, Division of Entomology, Dominion Department of Agriculture. Use it at the rate of 1½ to two pounds in 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture (copper sulphate four pounds; lime, four pounds; water, 40 gallons). If the poison is used in water alone, add two to three pounds of hydrated lime to each 40 gallons. Should arsenate of lead or Paris green be preferred as a poison, two to three pounds of the arsenate of lead and half to one pound of Paris green may be substituted for each 40 gallons of spray.

Growers who prefer to apply the poison in powder form should use a dust composed of one part of calcium arsenate to eight parts of hydrated lime. Best results are obtained if the application is made in the early morning or late evening when the vines are wet with dew and the air is calm.

In spraying potatoes, the poison should always be mixed with Bordeaux spray, because the Bordeaux is not only a valuable fungicide but repels the attacks of flea beetles, leafhoppers, and other destructive insects. Two or three applications in a season should give ample protection from all insects when applied thoroughly and at the proper time, that is, at once when the new damage becomes evident. Both sides of the leaves, the upper and the lower, should be sprayed abundantly. When the plants are small, 50 to 75 gallons per acre and 100 to 120 gallons when the plants are fully grown are not too much at each application.

Breeders' Notes

To Head Herd

FOR use on their herd of Bocaldo Domino and Domino Stanway Hereford females, Woods and Phillips, Armstrong, B.C., have secured Pine Coulee Britisher 86th. It is reported the price paid for this bull was \$2,500.

Holstein Purchased

A YEARLING Holstein bull was recently purchased by the Saskatchewan Department of Public Works for its North Battleford farm, from the Colony Farm, Essondale, B.C. The dam of the youngster, Colony Miranda Netherland, is a gold medal animal.

Ripe Old Age

ONE of the West's earliest livestock breeders and the first president of a livestock organization in the region later becoming Saskatchewan, Robert Sinton recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Mr. Sinton resides in Regina.

Secures Ayrshire

FROM the Ayrshire herd of Springburn Farm, Huntingdon, Quebec, A. L. Young, Brooks, has purchased a bull calf, Springburn Best Of All. The purchaser states his future herd header has some of the most outstanding production in all Canada in his pedigree.

R.O.P. Shorthorn

ASHFORD Bess, Shorthorn cow owned by F. Seymour Cooper, of Gravelbourg, Sask., led the three-year-old class, 305-day division in the April R.O.P. tests of the Canadian Shorthorn Association. Bess produced 8,011 pounds milk with 346 pounds fat.

"Red Seal" Producer

HAYS' Mavourney Belle, with a seven lactation lifetime production on three-times-a-day milking of 4,002 pounds fat from 110,216 pounds milk, has been declared a Red Seal Long-time Producer. She is in the Holstein herd of Hays & Company, Calgary, and is a daughter of Montvic Rag Apple DeKol.

Ayrshires Qualify

DURING the month of May a number of Western Ayrshires qualified in the Canadian Association's R.O.P. These included Glenwillow Kavanah, mature cow, owned by Art M. Gillespie, Hualta, Alberta; and Willowburn Randy and Edenbank Hazel, four-year-olds owned by E. G. Vowles, Armstrong, B.C., and Oliver N. Wells, Sardis, B.C., respectively.

Registrations Gain

G. M. CLEMONS, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, with headquarters at Brantford, Ontario, reports that the business of the Association is booming, registrations for the first four months of 1944 totalling 20,163, a 22 per cent increase over a similar period of 1943. Transfers also showed a gain of six per cent and membership is up 21 per cent.

\$3,000 Holstein

GLENAFTON General, a yearling Holstein bull, sold for \$3,000 at the dispersal sale of the herd of George F. Drennan, held recently, at Alliston, Ont. This is the highest price paid for a Holstein bull in Canada since 1942. His purchaser was J. Ross Williams, Alliston. Top price for a female was \$2,025, paid by J. J. E. McCague, also of Alliston, for a five-year-old cow. This was one of the most successful dispersal sales held in Canada in recent years, the 28 head offered bringing an average of \$626.79 each.

Art Hay Transfers

J. ART HAY, for many years superintendent of the C.P.R. Demonstration Farm herd of Holsteins at Strathmore, Alta., and a familiar figure in livestock circles throughout Canada, due to his activities with the C. P. R. show herd, has accepted the

position of Assistant Superintendent in the famous Colony Farm herd at Essondale, B.C. Since the dispersal of the C.P.R. herd a year ago, Mr. Hay has been associated with the Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. herd at Brandon, Manitoba.

Establish Production

DURING June several Holsteins belonging to Alberta herds established production records in the national association's twice-a-day milking section. These include Tuxedo DeKol Ann and Tuxedo DeKol Carrie, owned by B. E. Hosford, Edmonton; Wayne Butter Cup Betty, University of Alberta, and Daleford Ormsby Inka May, owned by J. W. Hosford, Edmonton.

Seymour Queen Ormsby, owned by Charles S. Wiseman, Galahad, qualified in the 305-day division, as did also Lethbridge Hays' Lucy, and Lethbridge Rag Lass, Experimental Farm, Lethbridge, and Holmview Lola Johanna Lily, owned by A. M. Hamilton, Lethbridge.

Saskatchewan Sales

FORTY pure-bred and 125 fat cattle were sold at the fat stock and bull show and sale held at the stock yards in North Battleford, May 24 and 25, under the auspices of the North Battleford Agricultural Society. Officials of the show were J. J. Allen, chairman and J. W. Durno, Calgary, auctioneer. J. A. Paul, McDowell, and Professor E. E. Brockelbank, of the University of Saskatchewan, were judges.

An average price of slightly over 13 cents per pound was paid for the 275 animals sold at a cattle sale held in Saskatoon, May 26 and 27 by the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition Association.

For the third successive year, the Saskatoon grand championship was won by an animal from the herd of J. A. Paul, McDowell. The grand champion, a Hereford steer, owned by R. Hutchison, Kinistino, sold for 80 cents per pound, carcass weight. The reserve grand champion, an Angus steer shown by R. M. Beattie & Sons, Kinistino, brought 50 cents per pound, carcass weight. Judge of the show was Wilf. Davies, production services, Ottawa.

★

WELL-BRED PERCHERONS

AT the recent auction of Percheron horses in Calgary, the high-priced team of purebreds was entered by Charles C. Matthews, Highland Stock Farm, Calgary, and were purchased by George C. Smale, Turner Valley. The price was \$465.

Musichall Reulaet, one of these mares, is sired by Starlight Laet, and is out of Highland Pippin. She is foal to Courageous. The second mare, Musichall Juliaet, is by Highland Jupin, and is out of Pauline. She is bred to Jason of Acme. Both animals, born in the early part of 1937, trace back to Perlaet and Keota Jalap, and in the opinion of many horsemen are a particularly well-matched team of dapple greys with considerable promise as breeders.

★

DEMONSTRATE CROSSBREEDING

CROSSBREEDING for hybrid vigor, the process scientists used to give farmers hybrid corn, may also offer cattlemen a means of increasing their beef production if the results of experiments under way at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Range and Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Mont., are confirmed by further testing and practical experience. Based on a two-year feeding trial the following advantages for the crossbreds were found: Greater production per animal unit as shown by heavier weight for age, heavier weaning weight of calves for the producer, greater-gaining calves for the feeder, fewer digestive disorders in the feed lot, more uniform gaining and finishing steers in the feed lot, greater returns above production costs either as weanling calves or fattened steers.

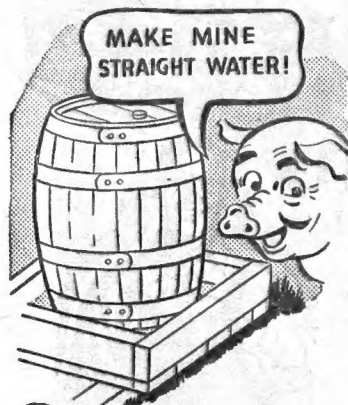
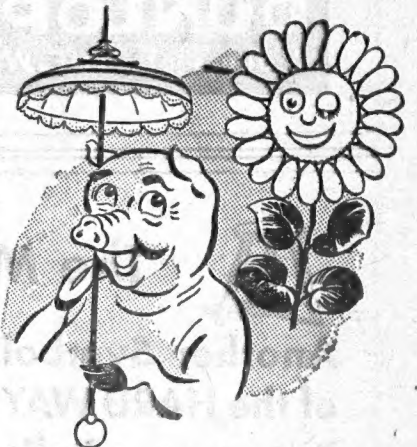
HOW TO GROW HOGS for PROFIT! by Ful-O-Pep

The key to success with hogs lies in having the right parent stock . . . and then in keeping the pigs growing from day-old to market. Here, The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers you some friendly advice on management which has proved profitable with growing pigs from 75 pounds until they approach the finishing period (150 to 160 pounds).



1 Supply Good Pasture for growing pigs, rotating or changing it from year to year, if possible. In this way, one is able to control worm infestation to a great extent. Red or sweet clover, Fall rye and oats, alfalfa, soyabeans and rape make good pasture crops for swine.

2 Provide Plenty of Shade in summertime. During hot weather you should allow for 6 to 8 square feet of shade space for each growing hog. A tree-shaded run is best for permanent use, but sunflowers can be grown for shade. While an old wagon, roofed to extend 8 feet beyond the bolsters, makes a useful portable shelter.



3 Hogs On Range should have a good supply of fresh water at all times. There are several types of hog waterers that will save you time and labour. Or you can make a water fountain from an old 40 or 50 gallon barrel—but make sure the water supply is adequate for the number of hogs you are raising.

4 Suitable Pasture may form part of the ration in growing commercial hogs. But they decidedly need a properly balanced ration as well. For fast, thriving growth, feed them Quaker Pig Grower which supplies many of the minerals and vitamins that would otherwise be lacking in their feed. Your authorized Quaker and Ful-O-Pep dealer will be glad to give you feeding instructions for Quaker Pig Grower and tell you about the profitable Quaker way of raising Canadian bacon-type hogs for market.



Quaker and Ful-O-Pep measures and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

The Quaker Oats Company

OF CANADA LIMITED

Makers of Quaker and Ful-O-Pep Livestock and Poultry Feeds

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SASKATOON, SASK.

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WITH THEIR PRE-WAR TREAD DESIGNS, THEY ARE NOW OBTAINABLE IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER FOR ESSENTIAL WARTIME SERVICE

● All the best and newest developments in synthetic rubber are incorporated in Dunlop S 3 Cable Cord Tires. But remember, tires will not be plentiful in 1944. So keep driving inside the prescribed speed limit ... cross-switch your tires occasionally ... keep them properly inflated ... and, above all, have your tires regularly checked by a Dunlop dealer.

DUNLOP - CANADA
Makers of "THE WORLD'S FINEST TIRES"



The Milking Stool

Another Symbol of the HARD WAY Becomes a Relic

One by one the time-taking, tiring and tiresome hand labor chores of the farm have been eliminated by a machine that does the work easier, quicker and more profitably.

The milking stool for instance has long been a symbol of the hard way to do a job. But more and more dairymen are spending less time on milking stools now.

Because the purchase of a milking machine saved them hours of time and labor, thousands of dairymen have been able to carry on and benefit from the great demand for dairy products in recent years. "Hand milking" is out for them now that they have experienced the comfort and convenience of a mechanical milker.

In the progress that Canadian agriculture has made in improved methods and practices, equipment engineered and manufactured by Massey-Harris has played an important part. Among the time and labor saving machines your local Massey-Harris dealer has to offer is the Rite Way Milker. Make it a point to ask him for full particulars.



MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED
BUILDERS OF GOOD FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1847

MECHANICS' MEMOS

REPAIRING MOWER

WITH the close approach of the hay-making season it will save a lot of trouble later if the mower is repaired and adjusted now, say the farm machinery experts at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask., where farm machines and farm equipment are made a special study. Go over the cutting bar and replace worn ledger plates, sharpen the guard points and line the guards so the knife will run on the ledger plates properly. Check the knife sections, discarding those badly nicked and also those that have been sharpened to a point. Adjust the wear plates on the cutter bar so that the knife bar fits snugly. Replace if there is no adjustment. Wear plates on the knife head should be set so as to take up previous wear. These will probably have to be replaced.

Check all bushings and bearings for wear. Clean carefully and regrease. It usually pays to replace pitman bushings and the crank pin if it shows wear. A worn bushing here causes excessive vibration. In tractor mowers the pawls and springs will require cleaning. Replace pawls if the catch is worn.

When all parts have been inspected and cleaned, and the worn parts replaced, the cutter bar should be adjusted properly.

There are only two adjustments — alignment and registration. The first thing to do in making these adjustments is to raise the tongue to its working position, 32 to 33 inches above the ground. Then fasten a string on the centre of the pitman bushing and run it over the centre of the knife head to the end of the knife. The outer end of the knife at the end of the bar should lead by one inch on a five-foot mower. If the knife bar is too far back, tighten the drag bar and loosen the push bar. On some mowers an eccentric is provided to give this adjustment. On other mowers where there is no adjustment, new hinge pins will probably correct the trouble. A mower is said to be registering properly if, when the pitman is set at the extreme end of either the inner or outer stroke the knife sections centre on the guards. This must be checked after alignment and if the registration requires adjustment, it may be corrected by either shortening or lengthening

both the push and drag bar, shortening both if the knife does not come far enough and lengthening both if it extends too far. If it is found necessary to adjust the registration, the alignment may have been disturbed.

When operating the mower, keep all the working parts well greased. The knife should be sharp at all times to ensure smooth running, light draft and all around efficient operation. A mower kept in good shape and given good care will last for years.

...

Repair Binders Now

FARMERS are urged to check carefully their binders at the earliest opportunity, and to order needed repairs without delay so that every binder, old or new, should be in the best possible condition for the beginning of harvest.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture advises that particular attention should be paid to the binding attachment to ensure trouble-free operation and reduce loss of time during harvest.

Be sure that the binder knoter is in first-class condition and is kept in proper adjustment. Where grooves have been worn in the twine guides, these should be filed out smooth. A badly grooved billhook should be replaced.

The twine knife should be replaced if worn down, and it should be kept sharp for best operation. This is particularly important this year as the binder twine produced for 1944 will contain 12½ per cent jute in the fibre. However, the quality of the 1944 wartime binder twine is the very best that can be manufactured from the wartime materials available. Field tests made under normal farm conditions, without special adjustment of the binder, indicate that with ordinary care all binders in reasonable repair can use this war-time twine.

...

NEW "CATERPILLAR" BOOKLET

THE Complete Line of Caterpillar Products, a new 20-page booklet published by Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois, illustrates the road machinery on earth-moving, agriculture, logging, mining, oil field, and other power jobs.

Described and pictured are the important jobs these machines are doing and will continue to do on the home front. Tilling the soil, harvesting crops, moving earth, powering textile mills, mines, village power plants, sawmills, service stations, boats, and buildings and maintaining roads are all included.

For a free copy of this interesting and informative booklet, ask for form D-41.

...

HISTORIC COMPANY

HISTORY in the world of manufacturing was made recently when the Beatty Bros. Limited organization, well-known manufacturers of barn equipment, pumps, etc., purchased the Spencer Foundry Company, of Penetanguishene, manufacturers of staves, heaters and similar equipment. The Spencer Company, formerly known as the Dominion Stove and Foundry Company, was organized in 1910, and since that time has been continuously operating in the oldest and one of the most historic towns of Ontario. Penetanguishene was visited by Champlain more than 300 years ago.

Arrange to meet your friends at the Farm and Ranch Review booth located in the Bessborough Building at the Calgary Stampede.

Farm Water Requirements

ONE of the first problems facing the farmer who contemplates installing a pumping system is "How much do I need?" As a service to the farm community the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating has tabulated figures stemming from exhaustive surveys and has made public these figures in a special bulletin.

For each member of the farm family, for all purposes including kitchen, laundry, bath and toilet purposes, there should be a minimum of 35 gallons a day. This is a broad average based on the fact that it takes a gallon to fill the ordinary lavatory, 20 to 25 gallons for the bathtub, five or six gallons to flush a toilet and 20 gallons for each shower bath.

For farm stock the requirement of water for best results is: each horse, 8 gallons; each cow, 12 gallons; each hog a gallon and a half; each sheep, a gallon; and each 100 chickens, four gallons. These are minimum daily figures. The amounts will vary according to the type of stock and the individual animals. Milch cows will require more water than beef cattle. Working horses will take more than idle horses, etc.

Then yard fixtures: A three-quarter-inch hose with nozzle uses 200 to 250 gallons per hour and a lawn sprinkler averages 100 gallons per hour.

In estimating the exact amounts needed for the individual farm, the Institute advises consultation with the local pumping system agent.

Controlling Swine Diseases

By DR. W. T. CARLYLE

THE treating of swine that have suffered from disease or from internal parasites can be a discouraging task. Treatment may be successful in saving them, but the lifespan of a pig from birth to market weight is so short that a setback in growth may easily destroy all the profit one hopes for in their production. Prevention of disease, and of infection by internal parasites, should therefore be the aim of swine producers.

There are three main points to consider in a program aimed at the prevention of disease and parasitism.

These are:

1. Selection of suitable breeding stock.
2. Proper nutrition and management.
3. Suitable hygienic measures.

Selection and maintenance of breeding stock possessing strong, vigorous constitution and with some inherent resistance to disease is most important. The entire bacon hog industry in Canada has been developed upon the principle of the production of a type of hog that will yield a carcass acceptable to the British bacon trade. The Wiltshire side, conforming to certain rigid specifications, was established as the blueprint, and by selective breeding and somewhat standardized methods of feeding, a type of hog exists today that is meeting, fairly well, the standards required. All know something of the remarkable progress that has been made in this regard and all realize the extreme importance of retaining the British market with a product that suits the Britisher's fancy. The question arises, however, as to whether there has been sufficiently retained in the hereditary makeup of our hogs the factors responsible for stout constitution and, to some degree at least, natural immunity to disease.

The story of plant breeding in connection with wheat serves as a well-known illustration of combining more than one desirable feature in a single living organism. When farmers started growing wheat in Western Canada it was necessary for them to grow a variety of high milling quality, and fair yield, in order to realize profits; and Red Fife wheat seemed to fill the bill quite well. But Red Fife was found to be too late in maturity and so, by crossing and selection, Marquis was produced. It had the desirable features of Red Fife and was in addition several days earlier in maturity. Other varieties even earlier were later produced, but one of these was later discarded because of low milling qualities and another because of low yield. A variety could not be deficient in any one important feature. Then, over wide areas, Marquis and other suitable varieties fell down because of their susceptibility to rust, and our amazing plant breeders finally produced for us varieties of wheat that are not only rust-resistant, but retain as well all the other desirable qualities.

Many Difficulties

The problem of similar development with livestock offers much greater difficulties. For instance, varieties of wheat existed that were rust resistant and the problem, by crossing and selection, has to combine this feature with others required. In cattle we have one good example however. The Brahma breed of Asia are resistant to Texas fever and in the Southern States this characteristic is being made use of, and Brahma cattle have been imported and crossed with beef breeds there, in efforts to combine disease resistance and suitable beef quality.

In hogs we do not know of any breed that is totally immune to any one disease, but degrees of resistance might exist as between breeds. Degrees of resistance do seem to exist within a breed and even within the members of the same litters. Disease may strike a herd and yet some individuals do not seem to be affected, or at least they easily throw off the attack. Selection of such individuals and the development of strains from them, does not seem to have been attempted. Such individuals are invari-

ably of good constitution but also existing may be a more perfectly developed body defence mechanism. How worthy would be the effort to discover such individuals and then endeavor to propagate their kind?

The mating of two individuals of different breeds gives progeny called hybrids and hybrid vigor is a proven thing; but in hogs, indiscriminate crossing of breeds in an effort to obtain hardier stock would be a most undesirable development. We must meet market requirements and there is no more sense in producing a market product that is not wanted and therefore not profitable, than there is in relative failure to produce one that is. In any effort to incorporate greater disease resistance in our hogs, the desirable characteristics that have been striven for and attained must not be sacrificed.

This problem of producing a hardier hog seems of sufficient importance that we may look to our experimental institutions that have already accomplished such valuable work in the field of nutrition, to lead the way in experimental and investigational studies.

Nutrition and Management

Proper nutrition and management takes the form of proper regard to care and comfort, and the supplying of rations of suitable quality and in the right quantity. Sufficient protein intake must be provided and the cereal grains need supplementation with richer protein feeds. Additional minerals needed are sodium and chlorine as supplied by salt, calcium, iodine for pregnant sows and iron for suckling pigs. Deficiencies of vitamins A and D must also be guarded against. Not only may diets deficient in essential ingredients result in slow growth and unsatisfactory gains, but losses may occur from the so-called deficiency diseases. Examples of such conditions are: anemia in young pigs suffering from a deficiency of iron, the birth of weak or dead pigs from sows receiving an insufficient iodine intake or an insufficient intake of vitamin A, disorders and losses in young pigs resulting from lack of vitamin A, and rickets resulting from a deficiency of calcium, or of vitamin D, or of both of these. It is most important to remember that deficient diets can be a predisposing cause of disease outbreaks and the rapid spread of contagious diseases. Internal parasites find unthrifty pigs the most suitable hosts. Suitable dry, warm quarters, proper care and management, and the supplying of sufficient feed intake at all times play important parts in helping to prevent losses.

Hygienic Measures

Proper sanitary measures are most important in successful swine raising. Rather than try and overcome the ravages of disease germs and parasites, one should take the necessary measures to prevent their hogs from ever becoming contaminated with them. With hogs housed in permanent piggeries these measures take the form of strict cleanliness. Regular, thorough cleaning and disinfection of all pens is very necessary. The whitewashing of all woodwork has its place. With hogs kept outside, the colony houses or other shelter provided should be kept clean and disinfected regularly.

Most important is not to keep the hogs on the same ground constantly. Old, dirty hog lots, used year after year, are the happy hunting grounds for disease germs and parasites.

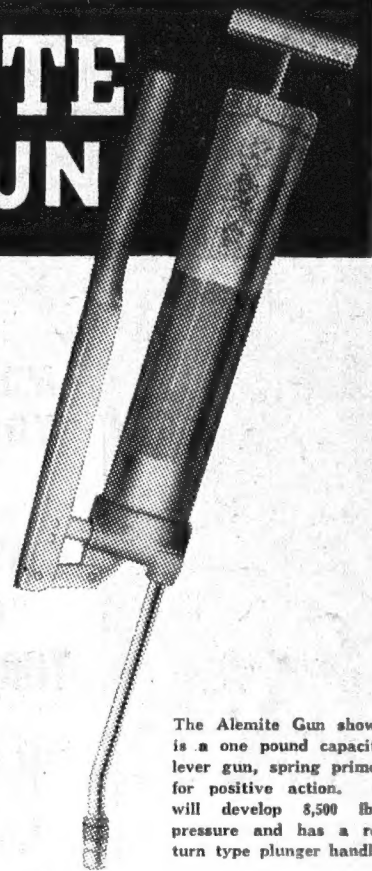
KEEP HORSES COMFORTABLE

A HORSE that is comfortable will do much more work than one that is uncomfortable. Farmers who are concerned about the comfort of their horses' should see that the horses' collars fit properly. The hames should be snug. When out in the field the collars should occasionally be lifted up to let the shoulders dry and the shoulders should be washed at the end of the day's work with salt water. If this is done there will be no sore shoulders.

Keep Your Farm Equipment Working *MORE YEARS*

with this "Designed for the Farm"

ALEMITE HANDGUN



The Alemite Gun shown is a one pound capacity lever gun, spring primed for positive action. It will develop 8,500 lbs. pressure and has a return type plunger handle.

Your farm equipment, your car and your truck are your most valuable possessions—they are too important to risk for the sake of saving pennies on lubrication.

Built in Canada, Alemite Hand Guns are made particularly for farm use—designed to keep your farm machinery on the job for many years. To lubricate regularly with Alemite Hand Guns is cheap insurance against disastrous breakdowns during busy seasons... is a guarantee of longer life and trouble-free service.

Remember, play safe! Farmers must keep their cars and machinery running. The fewer who farm to the limit, the fewer will be the supplies that go to the front. Don't you be "missing in action" on the home front, because you neglected to lubricate your farm machinery regularly—the Alemite way!

REPLACE OLD FITTINGS WITH STANDARD ALEMITE



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Alemite Fittings are built on the principle that if a bearing needs lubrication, it needs a fitting that will do its job perfectly year in and year out. This is why Alemite Fittings are standard equipment on all makes of farm machinery. Practise wise economy—replace old fittings with the new Alemite Fittings. Wherever wheels turn there are Alemite Systems to assure proper lubrication, also Alemite Fittings of various types and sizes that help by complete lubrication of all working parts to cut down costly and indeed unnecessary wear and tear.

Sole Canadian manufacturers of Lubrication Fittings, Systems and Equipment—standard on all Canadian farm implements.

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and
"HAMMERMILL"
Chopper Belting**

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These two Gutta Percha belts have been designed specially to meet and beat the tough conditions of outdoor use. They will flex easily round small pulleys, pick up heavy loads without strain, grip your pulleys with a firm, non-slip drive, and give you years of trouble-free, low-cost service.

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Background OF THE WAR

By THE EDITOR

"THE war has crossed the English Channel and the Germans feel its hot breath".

This sentence, attributed to the Russian army's publication Red Star, summarizes the momentous events of June.

The war indeed has crossed the English Channel. In the early hours of June 6 the amphibious forces under the command of General Eisenhower, led by General Montgomery, silently approached the beaches of France. Not only did they storm these; they firmly established themselves and made possible the moving of all of the varied forms of military equipment necessary in this day of mobile warfare for an offensive. They hunted out and overwhelmed the enemy.

How true it is that the Germans now feel the "hot breath" of the fighting men of the United Nations!

Pushed back from the Normandy coastline, the much vaunted defense area; impregnable, the Germans said, the Hun has been forced to give way at all points where contact has been made with him. To a depth of many miles from the coastline he has been completely cleaned out. It was possible for His Majesty, King George, to visit his army in France; that doughty warrior Prime Minister Winston Churchill could not be controlled, he, too, had to see for himself, and the leader of the Free French, General de Gaulle on his arrival in the territory wrested from the Germans was accorded an ovation by the civilian population. All this, and more, within the space of a few short days. The long-planned and brilliantly executed scheme of invasion proved more successful than even those charged with it had hoped.

In this last week of June, but four weeks from "D" Day, Cherbourg has fallen, and the entire peninsula of which this city with its gigantic harbour, one of the largest in the world, forms the peak, is under Allied control. Inland the battle rages past Caen, and here, as elsewhere along the new line of battle, the enemy is being relentlessly pushed back. Predictions are current of further landings, probably to the north of the present battle area, and, as much to confuse the enemy as for military purposes, no doubt, the supreme command has warned fishermen of some of the Lowland countries not to put to sea between certain dates. The war of nerves, first attempted by the Germans, continues, but now it is directed to the enemy by ourselves.

Russia Strikes

Even the most humble of amateur strategists have insisted that when the Allies opened their second front somewhere along Europe's west coastline, the Russians would deliver a mighty wallop at one or more points along their front. Since "D" Day the Red Armies have marched into Finland at a rate unprecedented in the earlier days of the Finnish-Russian war. Hundreds of villages and towns have fallen and the capital, Helsinki, is threatened. It is said the Finnish cabinet is being reorganized in order that a new approach may be made to the Russians for peace. It is apparent now that Russia is determined to wipe out the threat of Nazi attack via Finland and to immobilize the German divisions now in that country. At her present rate of progress this will soon be achieved.

At several points in White Russia the Red Armies also are smashing at the enemy with terrific blows. The German high command has completely lost the initiative on the Russian fronts, and is hard pressed to determine at what points the attempt to stem the tide shall be staged.

Rome Liberated

The Italian campaign, overshadowed by the events further west, has been vigorously prosecuted during the month. The results here, too, have been sensational. Rome has been freed of the Germans, and the march past

the Eternal City, for the enemy, has resembled a rout. Vast stores of guns, munitions and materials, as well as thousands of prisoners, have been captured. During the latter part of the month the foe made a stand in central Italy, the first of any determination following the fall of Rome, but the British Eighth Army was reported as attacking with the enemy again falling back. The port of Leghorn, but 47 miles from the point of the greatest Allied advance, was reported being destroyed by the Germans as they prepared to evacuate.

Japan Is Bombed

Imperial Japan felt the weight of United States' bombs during the month. Objectives were war factories on the island of Kyushu, the southernmost main island of Japan. With the exception of the light-scale attack lead by the United States' ace, General "Jimmy" Doolittle, early in April, 1942, this was the first air attack on Japan, and it drew from commentators emphasis on the term "global air force". Doolittle's planes were carrier-carried; the June raid on Kyushu was conducted from bases in China. Losses were light—a total of four planes—and observers reported huge fires. The Japs later admitted considerable damage.

U.S. Navy Scores

By way of endeavoring to maintain a balance between the achievements of land and sea forces in this global war, a large United States carrier task force, reputedly the largest ever assembled in Pacific waters to date, moved in on the Marianas early in June. The Japanese suffered heavily, losing over 150 planes, seventeen ships sunk and a similar number damaged. This action proved a prelude to landings on the southern shores of Japan where a bitterly contested advance is going on. The importance of the Marianas is seen in the fact that this group of islands is about midway between the Philippines and Japan. In American hands they undoubtedly will become land bases for the furthering of the attack in both the Philippines and China, and also for the devastation of Japanese shipping.

"Shuttle" Bombing

Hitler's Europe was encircled early in June by the establishing of "shuttle" bombing between United Nations' bases in Western and Southern Europe and those maintained in Soviet Russia. No longer is it necessary for our fliers to load their bombers, travel hundreds of miles to their targets, and then return over the same or similar routes. Now they simply unload and travel to the "other end of the line" to rest, refuel and reload, before making the return trip. Sounds simple, but it has been revealed that the movement of tremendous quantities of equipment and munitions into Russia via sea was necessary before the "shuttling" could be commenced. Now it is an accomplished and successful fact; now all of Hitler's territory is opened up to our bombers.

Secret Weapon

The invasion of Western Europe by the United Nations unleashed an alleged "secret weapon" possessed by the German high command, and constantly threatened against Britain. It turned out to be a pilot-less plane, bomb loaded, capable of flying across the Channel from projective appliances along the French Coast. Some damage has been caused and a number of deaths have been reported in England from these weird devices, but the Germans themselves admit they are but annoyances and cannot affect the course of the war one way or another. These so-called "buzz bombs" have been the objects of attack by Allied fliers since first they appeared and a number of them have been shot down over the Channel. Aimless death and destruction remains a strong objective in the German mind.

Bonus for Clean Wool Clips

By Hon. D. BRUCE MacMILLAN,
Minister of Agriculture for Alberta

A BONUS payment of four cents per pound, to be shared equally by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, is announced again for 1944 on clean wool clips produced in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Government authorities are firm in their contention, however, that this bonus is designed to produce a cleaner Canadian wool clip and they are determined that this year it shall be paid only on those clips where merited, from the standpoint of cleanliness and improved preparation for market. There will be no such leniency granted in the matter of reject content as was the case in 1943, and some growers who received the bonus last year may find themselves sorely disappointed this year if they do not give the slight necessary attention to the preparation of their fleeces at shearing time.

No individual clip is to be graded in the Government Registered Wool Warehouse to which it is shipped except under Government supervision, and the Government Wool Inspector responsible for the standards in each warehouse will be the first man to put the stamp of approval or disapproval on the individual wool grading statement. These statements will be further examined by a Committee of Approval before they are passed along to the source of Bonus payment, and, as in 1943, the four-cent bonus will be paid by cheque, entirely separate from the Wool Settlement. The Bonus cheques will not likely be issued until towards the end of the year when all wool has been graded.

Some facts need to be made quite clear to all growers of wool, and here are the facts:

1. The Bonus will be paid on all standard grades of Canadian unwashed fleece wool with the exception of reject and defective grades and only where these standard grades are naturally clean and in good marketable condition or where the fleeces have been properly prepared by the grower prior to delivery at the Registered Warehouse. In the latter instance, the rejects should be packed and marked separately by the grower.

2. The Bonus will not be paid on any clip received at a Registered Warehouse in generally poor condition or requiring special care or work in cleaning and preparation prior to marketing. In other words, where the worst rejects have not been separated by the owner.

3. The Bonus will not be paid on fleeces tied with binder twine or other sisal twine.

4. The Bonus will not be paid on washed wool.

Actually, of course, there is no great problem confronting the grower in securing this Bonus. It is simply common sense practice and the extra four cents per pound or 30 to 35 cents per fleece is there for the seeking if the grower will but follow a few simple directions. Many clips are already naturally clean because of the clean conditions under which they have been produced, and hence the fleeces require no special care at shearing time other than careful tying with the flesh or shorn surface on the outside.

The real offenders are tags or dung locks, seedy, chaffy, strawy, burry, musty and mothy, and the presence of such rejects in quantity sufficient to require reconditioning of a clip at any Wool Warehouse will disqualify such a clip. When the fleece is spread out on the shearing floor is the time to remedy this faulty condition, and surely any sheep owner can educate his help to adopt a few simple rules before tying each fleece.

1. Pull or cut off all dung locks or tags.

2. Do not roll any burry, chaffy, strawy, muddy or dirty bellies in with the fleece. Good, clean bellies may be left on the fleece.

3. If entire fleece is heavily infested with burrs, chaff or straw, remove the infested portion and pack separately. In some cases, light chaff can be shaken out.

4. Keep shearing floor clean at all times.

5. Keep fleece intact, tie with paper twine, the shorn surface showing up plainly on the outside of the package.

Five very simple rules, which, if followed, will result in a decidedly cleaner clip—a condition we are going to require after the war if we would compete with Australian and New Zealand wool.

In the case of large Range clips it is urged that the shearing gang be not allowed to tie the fleeces as they are removed, unless they agree to abide by the rules. It will pay every grower to have someone trained to properly clean and tie the fleeces instead of letting most shearers do it. A job worth doing is worth doing right, particularly if it adds \$35.00 to the value of every 100 fleeces.

• • •

Health Safeguards

FOR the average farmer, there are several helpful factors in the fight to keep his live stock healthier and more productive. For example, nature helps in the control of animal disease. The rays of the sun are a good disinfectant if the sunlight is allowed to enter buildings. Extremes of temperature, certain soil types, and varying degrees of moisture help to kill certain forms of disease germs and parasites. That is why rotating pastures helps to keep down infestation.

Man's greatest opportunity to assist nature in controlling live stock diseases lies in the practice of practical sanitation—such things as cleaning and disinfecting live stock quarters regularly, raising live stock on clean ground, and having animals treated promptly if symptoms of disease or parasitic conditions appear.

Cattle should be immunized against blackleg if there is a history of this disease in the vicinity. In some cattle herds, owners now have their calves vaccinated against brucellosis, in conjunction with a regular testing programme to eradicate this threat to production and reproduction.

Horse owners, in regions where sleeping sickness has caused losses, have their work animals vaccinated against this disease. Such measures help nature to build an immunity to some of the worst of the live stock diseases, and help save tens of thousands of farm animals each year.

• • •

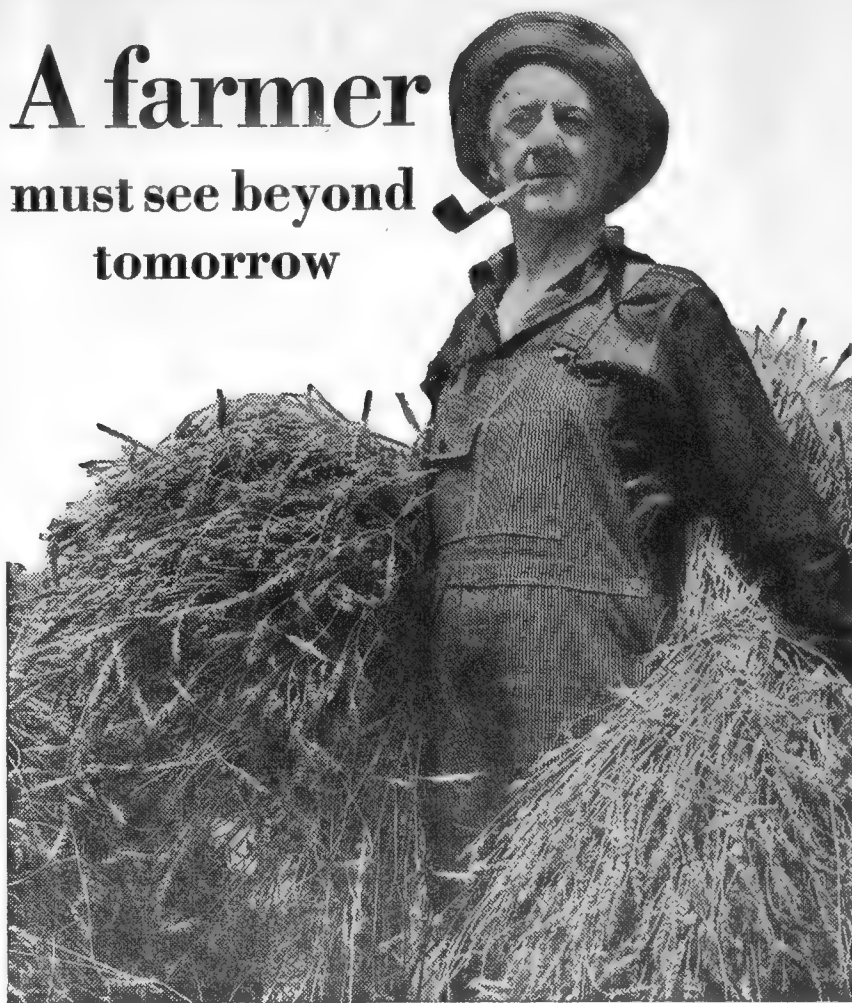
U.S. Hog Production

THE number of hogs for slaughter in 1944 in the United States is placed at 104 million, 12 per cent more than last year. This is due to the enormous production in 1943 (122 million). The pig crop this year will be substantially lower—around 105 million. The tremendous increase in hog production in that country has over-reached the available supplies of feed. Normally, the nation produces 75 to 80 million pigs a year, of which about one-third are fall pigs. In the depression years of 1934 and 1935 pig production was down to around 55 million a year.

While the domestic consumption of pork has increased, much of the expansion of production in the United States is for Lend-Lease shipments. It may surprise Canadians to know that the U.S.A. is sending abroad from three to four times as much pork as Canada is exporting. In 1942 a total of 1,874,000 pounds of pork was exported and the figure was even higher in 1943. Approximately 25 per cent of the total production of pork goes into export shipments.

Hog prices have been maintained at a higher level than in Canada. Floor prices in effect since 1941 are \$13.75 for the best grade hogs at Chicago. The main problem for the hog producers lies in obtaining grain for feed. A number of authorities are convinced that hog production has been overdone and unless there is a decline in numbers a serious grain shortage will develop.

A farmer must see beyond tomorrow



ON THE FARM you have learned to look ahead. You lay up all you can to see you through the winter.

But you're looking farther ahead than next winter. Through savings you are trying to build a reserve for the future. You want to be sure the family will have enough to keep the farm going if some day you are not there to do it yourself.

You can provide for any eventuality through life insurance. With the payment of your first premium, you start a complete protection program. And at the same time you can assure an income for your own retirement.

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Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of the new business comes from our policyholders.

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Out of the average litter of eleven pigs 3 die during weaning, and much of this mortality is due to poor feeding of the brood sow.

Farmers who make the biggest hog profits know that undernourished sows can't produce big litters of husky young. That's why more and more Hog Raisers are feeding their sows a mash made with "Miracle" Sow & Starter Supplement.

Feed the young pigs "Miracle" Hog Starter. These feeds contain the exact quantities of proteins, minerals and vitamins to nourish the Brood Sow and get the young pigs off to a good start!

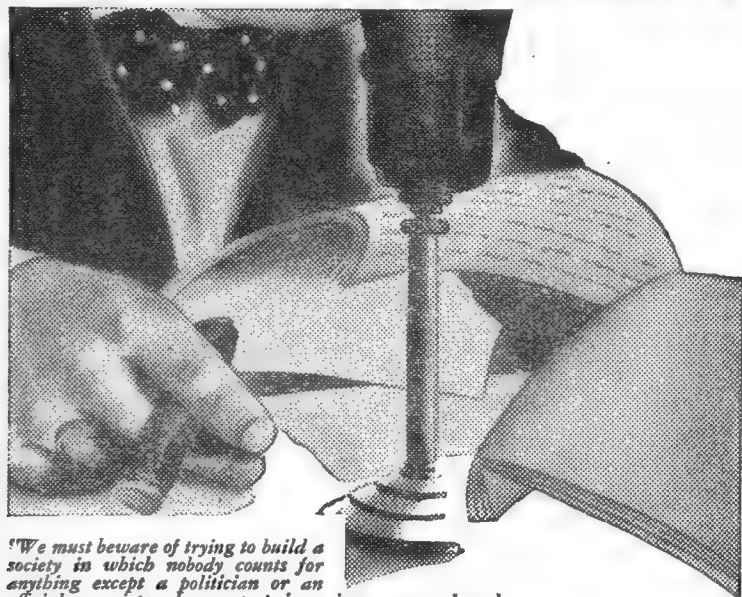
Let these "Miracle" Hog Feeds bring you more profits... get a supply from your "Miracle" Dealer and prove their value on your farm.

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—Winston Churchill

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To preserve and improve that standard for themselves, is the very root of existence to every red-blooded man and woman in the nation. The opportunity to do that... the freedom to do a better job and earn a better living... must be kept open at all costs. The hope of

a just reward stimulates enterprise; the expectation of worthy privilege encourages thrift. Without these incentives personal initiative would die—and all its benefits with it. For 89 years this Bank has been privileged to contribute to the success of enterprising Canadians in developing the nation's resources, technical facilities and essential services. Its experienced financial counsel and support have ever been available to responsible, forthright, resourceful men and women.

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B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

WILL the radio farm broadcast ever be the same again without our old friend Hugh Boyd? His good-natured class of delivery, humor and outstanding remarks, mostly for the benefit of his listeners, which we all know,

Boyd Appreciated

must have touched a sore spot of some of the moguls in power. No discrimination against the present commentator; his method of interviewing is very outstanding, but there is something lacking which only a man of Hugh Boyd's calibre could provide. However, the present man in charge may improve with age.

Wishing our friend, Mr. Boyd, the best of success in his present line of business and wondering the old English remark: Did he fall or was he pushed? — Wm. Haywood, Prairie River, Sask.

AN article in a recent issue of the daily press says: "In 1942, when the government asked for the power to conscript men for overseas service, if necessary, the C.C.F. opposed conscription law, known as Bill 80."

Concerning Conscription

I have \$100.00 ready and waiting to pay over to the man who will show me that the Ottawa government ever asked the people of Canada whether they favoured conscription for overseas service or not.

If they refer to the above mentioned Bill I have it on the very best authority in Canada, the Hon. W. L. McKenzie King, that this bill had absolutely no connection whatever with conscription for overseas service. If there is anyone that doubts this, please look up Hansard.—G. W. S., Carlyle, Sask.

I RAN across an item the other day, which, to my point of view, was tremendously interesting. It dealt with certain facts. The figures were American, though no doubt, with variations, they would be applicable to Canadian conditions.

Perplexed Economist

These figures show that, between 1914 and 1938, real hourly wages in manufacturing, mining and steam railways, in the U.S., increased 97 per cent. By "real hourly wages" I mean, wages adjusted for changes in the cost of living. Cost of living, as everyone knows, was much less in 1914 than in 1938.

Hours of work were shorter in 1938, and there may have been more voluntary or even involuntary leisure—that is, more workers who took an occasional day off, or were compelled to do so—hence real average weekly earnings increased only 38 per cent between 1914 and 1938.

When we come to total wages paid per year, we find, after adjustments for changes in the cost of living, that the increase was only 29 per cent. The number actually employed was slightly higher in 1914 than in 1938.

Now here is the problem—in fact, there are two problems. It will be contended that this was due to increased use of machinery and power. The same change has taken place in other industries, in agriculture, even in the home. The extended use of machinery should lead to lower prices of goods and hence increased demand and more employment. Why hasn't it done so? I do not answer my own question. I wish someone else would answer it.

Let me put it another way. In Canada, in this period, farm prices had their ups and downs, but the price of farm products in 1938 were fairly close to the 1914 level. If, in this period, the price of farm products had risen 97 per cent, we would have anticipated very prosperous conditions in agriculture.

Note that I use the word "anticipated." The plain fact is that farm

prosperity might not have been attained by this means — I do not think it would have been. Why? The increase in the price of farm products would have lowered the demand and the number of farmers employed might have been less and the total income, not 97 per cent higher as might have been expected, but only 29 per cent higher. The export market would have been restricted by the price increase and remember wage rates increased 97 per cent but total wages only 29 per cent.

My tentative conclusion, subject to revision, of course, is that there should be a conference of labour, farmer and consumer to study measures of possible economic reform which would not inevitably lead, as do present measures, to results which are at best negative and at the worst, positively harmful. To the figures showing a 29 per cent increase in real wages should be added these further facts. In the period in which this increase took place, population in the U.S. went up 33 per cent—there was a relative decline in rural population, a relative increase in urban and a larger percentage of women engaged in industry. Forward progress, in this period, consisted in slipping backward. We ought to find the cause of this backward movement.

—R. J. D., Ottawa.

Sunflower Production

DUE to variable weather conditions during the summer of 1943 in Southern Alberta, yields of sunflower seed varied from total crop failures in the driest areas to 957 pounds per acre in the more favoured parts. The weather throughout April, May, and the early part of June was abnormally cool, and all late maturing crops made slower growth during that period than they usually do. The rainfall during the spring and summer months was also considerably below normal and this lack of moisture was almost entirely responsible for the low yields and crop failures. The rainfall recorded at the Lethbridge Experimental Station from April 1st to July 31 was 4½ inches, as compared with an average of 7.77 inches for that period for the past twenty years.

Seed of the Mennonite variety of sunflowers was sold in the spring to thirty-five farmers in different districts throughout Southern Alberta. It was the first experience in the production of this crop for practically all of these farmers. In most cases instructions regarding the seeding, cultivating, and harvesting were followed fairly closely and the crop got a fair chance to succeed. However, a year's experience in the handling of a new crop always aids greatly in making future efforts with it more successful.

The sunflower crops harvester in the district were expected to give an average yield of approximately 160 pounds of cleaned seed per acre. A small field, 1¼ acres, on dry land at the Lethbridge Experimental Station yielded 284 pounds of cleaned seed per acre. In 1942, under favourable moisture conditions, the Sunrise variety under similar conditions at the Station yielded at the rate of 1,160 pounds per acre.

HOG GRADING WARRANTS

CUSTOM slaughterers of hogs will be allowed to charge two cents a hog to cover the cost of issuing grading warrants, the Prices Board announced this week. This will be in addition to any other legal charge the slaughterer makes for his services.

Grade warrants are issued by the slaughterer and must be secured by a hog-seller before he can collect the premium of Grade "A" and "B" carcasses. The new order came into effect on June 1.

An Urgent Appeal..



...to those who live in the City



Your Help is Needed on a Farm:

Right near your own home, you'll find a farm where farm help will be more than appreciated, essential to the war effort, and paid for!

There's work to do . . . in planting, gardening, feeding cattle and poultry, milking, gathering in early fruit and vegetables. Agricultural produce is needed in greater and greater quantities for our Armed Forces, for the people of Britain, for our Allies and for home use.

Everybody can help . . . office and factory workers, business girls, there's work and fun for everyone! If you can spend a week or two on a farm—arrange to do it now. The change will do you good!

WHAT TO DO:

Consult any special local committee or office established to deal with farm labour placements in your town or city, or write to your Provincial Director of Farm Labour at the Capital of your Province, or get in touch with your nearest Employment or Selective Service Office.

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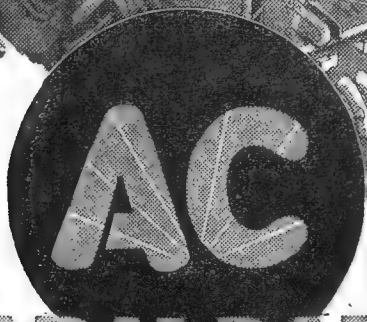
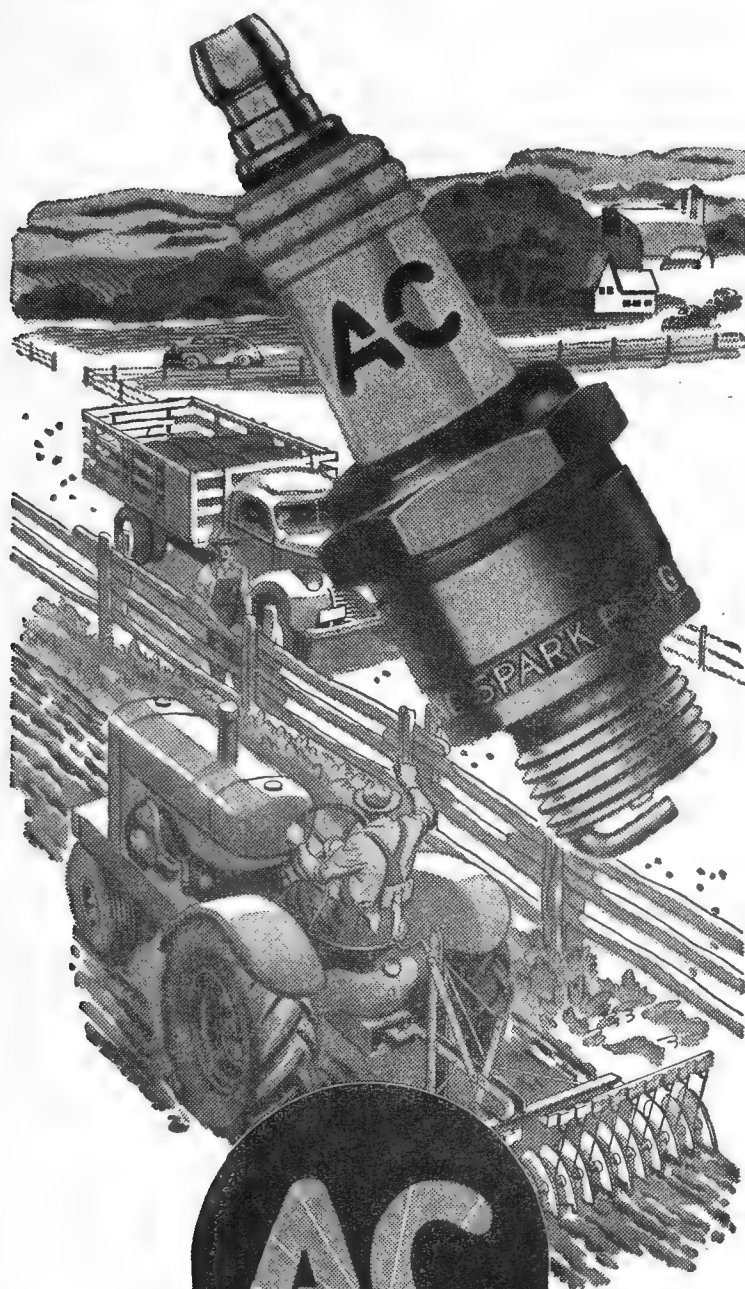
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Poultry Death Factors

THE rapid expansion that has occurred in the poultry industry in recent years has brought with it an increase in the death rate that threatens to become out of proportion to the increase in number of birds raised. In the rearing of young stock the loss has been more generally evident, says W. T. Scott, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Farm, Harrow, Ont.

It would be hard to say what single agent has been mostly responsible for the higher death rate, but more often than not the root of the trouble may be traced to one or more of the following agents; inferior or diseased parent stock, errors in feeding, poor and inadequate equipment, overcrowding of house or range, or the use of parasite-infected range and buildings.

Probably the major factors and those hardest to trace and correct are poor breeding and errors in feeding. The unusual demand for more eggs for hatching to provide for more poultry has had a tendency to reduce the standard of selection, and the use of eggs laid by inferior stock will without doubt take a heavier toll.

Separate Ages

Another hazard that is not generally considered seriously, but nevertheless prevails in greater degree when the demand for increased production exists, is the intermixing of chicks or adult birds from various sources. Carriers of disease that appear to be healthy themselves are often a source of infection when brought in contact with new surroundings and strange flocks.

With regard to feeding, probably the principal mistake is the tendency to economize by adulterating a reliable balanced ration with additional grain both ground and whole. Under ideal conditions of unlimited range the

danger is not so great, but generally there exists the possibility of depriving the birds of certain essentials to growth and health and so reducing resistance to disease that the birds become easy victims in after life.

With modern equipment, the danger from accidental chilling, overheating, poor ventilation, and similar causes that may lead to a higher mortality, is not so great if only common sense is applied.

If vigilance is not exercised in the major factors of breeding and feeding, then the loss may prove disastrous.

• • •

Control Mites

EFFICIENCY in the management of poultry flocks, particularly farm flocks from which the bulk of egg production in Canada comes, was never more necessary than now among poultry producers. The desired efficiency cannot be reached or maintained unless lice and mites are controlled. Many species of lice are found on poultry, the most prevalent being the common body louse which frequents the region about the vent of hens and the head louse found on the head of young chickens.

Several effective methods of treatment are known for the control of body lice. Dusting with sodium fluoride from a tin with a perforated top is one way. Another method is dipping the birds in a solution of one ounce sodium fluoride to one gallon of water. This should be done only when the weather is warm. Sodium fluoride is cheap and can be bought at any drug store. The application of nicotine sulphate to the roosts just before roosting time is also effective. It is applied at the rate of about 8 ounces to 100 feet of roosting space.

Treatment with either sodium fluoride or nicotine sulphate should be repeated at intervals of 10 days. Head lice can be controlled by the application of a small amount of melted lard, vaseline or other mild grease to the top of the head of each chick. Mites are tiny creatures that live in the crevices of the poultry buildings and suck blood from the bodies of the birds during the night.

Used crank case oil, diluted with kerosene and applied to the roosts, their supports and to cracks and crevices in the buildings, will prove effective. There are prepared sprays that are good, so too are nicotine sulphate and coal tar dips in 10 per cent solution.

• • •

Beware New Wheat

SHORTLY after harvesting operations commence each year, the Alberta poultry branch and the provincial veterinary laboratory receive numerous enquiries regarding sick and dying poultry. Many of these birds are found to be suffering from Enteritis, as a result of feeding newly threshed wheat taken from the separator or combine.

Unless wheat is allowed to age for at least 30 days before it is fed to poultry the digestive disturbance known as enteritis occurs. The larger the percentage of green kernels in the wheat, the more acute will be the situation and the higher the mortality.

Now that restrictions on wheat deliveries have been raised, farmers are warned by C. W. Traves, Poultry Commissioner, to guard against the tendency to sell all their old wheat. At least enough should be retained to make sure that both growing and mature birds will receive last year's wheat for at least 30 days after the new crop is threshed. Unless this precaution is taken, many thousands of Alberta laying birds and young stock just coming into maturity will die from enteritis.

The breeder of high quality poultry is entitled to secure a reasonable return for his knowledge and labour and the busy farmer will profit by the improvement in his flock brought about by the introduction of birds of better breeding value.

Breeding Tells

A PART from the important factor of careful selection of only the most vigorous and well matured birds in the flock, the inherited ability to produce large numbers of eggs in probably of equal or even more importance, says W. T. Scott, Head Poultryman, Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont.

Quality is of outstanding importance in its relation to profits. All the efforts expended in good feeding care and management or lavish expenditure on houses and appliances can make nothing but a liability of the hen that has not inherited the ability to lay large numbers of eggs.

The poultryman or farmer who aims to make the most out of his hens will carefully select for type and constitutional vigour and at the same time pay attention to the previous history of egg production in the flock.

The fruits of the existing knowledge governing the inheritance of egg production and other characters are the result of years of careful scientific study and practice and the importance of good breeding cannot be ignored. Improvement can follow only by sound judgment in selection of the fittest and the results from year to year can only be determined by an accurate record of progress.

To the busy farmer, with his many and diverse occupations, the practice of pedigree breeding may not be possible; to the specialist it is essential. For the most profit to both, one is dependent upon the other.

The breeder of high quality poultry is entitled to secure a reasonable return for his knowledge and labour and the busy farmer will profit by the improvement in his flock brought about by the introduction of birds of better breeding value.

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Scours in Calves

WHILE scours in calves is a condition most common in the spring and it is in many cases a reflection of the winter feeding of the dam. If the ration of the dam has been lacking in green feed, such as well-cured green-coloured hay or good quality green-coloured silage, there will have been a shortage of Vitamin A. This is usually accentuated at the end of a long winter feeding period since the Vitamin A stored in the liver from the green grass eaten the previous summer will have been pretty well used up. As a result, the calves are born lacking fortification with Vitamin A, the anti-infective vitamin, and if not carefully handled are liable to come down with white scours.

The first milk of the dam is usually particularly well fortified with Vitamin A and also with anti-bodies, both of which assist in the fight against white scours if the latter should develop. It is good practice to see that the calf gets a good, big feed of the colostrum or first milk drawn from the cow. Next, let the calf rest without further feeding for about 24 hours to give time for the colostrum to take effect. Then when feeding is begun continue with its own dam's milk in very small quantities two or preferably three times a day, gradually increasing the amount if the calf continues to do normally.

If the calf shows signs of scours in spite of these precautions, reduce the amount of milk fed at once to a minimum and give a mild laxative such as mineral oil, castor oil or milk of magnesia. Follow this up with very small amounts of fresh, warm milk to which has been added a little lime water. Avoid overfeeding at this time. Keep the calves in clean, warm, well-ventilated pens and apply covers to keep the body warm if necessary. Isolate any sick calves from the healthy ones and provide good nursing and stimulants where needed. When handled in this way, very few calves are lost.

Flies Cause Death

MANY inquiries continue to be received as to the origin and treatment of the strange disease that caused the deaths of many cattle, sheep and horses in the Prince Albert district recently, Dr. J. L. Millar, provincial veterinarian, has advised.

He stated that he and other veterinarians who went to Prince Albert to investigate the outbreak, were of the opinion that the animal deaths were a direct consequence of an acute toxemia

caused by extensive bites by black flies. "Though our findings have not yet been confirmed," he said, "the evidence collected would indicate that cattle, sheep and horses in this area were all exposed to attack by these flies on Wednesday, May 31, and that all deaths occurred within 24 hours of the time of attack."

Though Dr. Millar was of the opinion that the disease is not likely to recur unless black flies again become prevalent, he advised farmers to protect their animals from flies by building smudges and applying fly repellents to animals at any time that the presence of black flies was noted.

Sheep Parasite Control

IN the control of sheep parasites, pasture rotation plays a very important part. All internal parasites must complete some of their development outside of the animal body and their survival depends on their being picked up again by a susceptible animal. By rotating the pastures these developing parasites die before they have a chance to infest an animal.

On the large sheep ranches, pasture rotation is not a problem as the sheep can be kept on the move, so that they do not return to regaze a piece of land for a considerable time. For small farm flocks, Dr. R. Walton, Alberta's Animal Pathologist, suggests that the pasture be divided so as to allow the sheep access to one-half for two months and then switch to the other half for the next two months. This system not only checks the spread of parasites, but also provides a good supply of pasture throughout the summer.

The judicious use of medical agents, pasture rotation and adequate nutrition is the best method of controlling sheep parasites.

PLAN SWINE SALE

ALEX. Hall, secretary, Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, has stated a pure-bred swine sale will be held at the Saskatoon Exhibition grounds on July 27, during the week of the summer fair. Since the sale during the fair last year proved most successful, the announcement that another is to be held this year should prove of considerable interest to farmers and swine breeders of the province.

Visit the Farm and Ranch Review Booth in the Bessborough Building at the Stampede.

Alberta Heifer Tops National Sale



ABOVE is the scene in the ring as Hays' Wonderful Lady, an eleven-months-old heifer, sold for \$3,900 at the National Holstein Sale, held May 31, at Brampton, Ontario, the highest price at the National since 1920. Behind her are (left to right): The buyer, H. J. McFarland, Picton, Ontario; Harry Hays & Co., Calgary, the consignors; the runner-up, H. L. Gilbert, Vercheres, Que. At the halter is Holstein fieldman, Roy Ormiston; in the box are Head Auctioneer Lorne Franklin, Hugh Colson, pedigree expert and Sale Manager R. M. Holtby (with straw hat).

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I'M A STRONG AND STURDY COW,
- THANKS TO MY RATIONS OF VIGOR -
I'M A BLUE RIBBON CHAMPION NOW"



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Legumes Important In Hay and Pasture

THE importance of legumes in hay and pasture mixtures cannot be over emphasized. Legume crops, new and old, are becoming more important and in recent years they have helped in offsetting protein shortage in feeds and nitrogen shortage in fertilizers.

When war necessity demanded more home-produced vegetable oils, soybeans stood ready. When nitrogen, which used to figure heavily in fertilizers, was diverted to war explosives, it became the role of legume crops to supply soils with sufficient nitrogen from the air. Legumes also increase the yield and value of hay crops and pastures, which in turn result in more beef and milk so vitally necessary for food.

Alfalfa is one of the most popular hay and pasture legumes where the soil and climatic conditions are favourable for its growth. It is very nutritious and outyields most other perennial grasses and legumes. In extensive pasture tests conducted by the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, alfalfa has yielded approximately four times as much per acre as Kentucky bluegrass; three times as much as timothy or red top; twice as much as the best strains of white clover (except Ladino) and about 57 per cent higher than the standard farmers' mixture of timothy, red clover and alsike. Apart from the increase in yield due to alfalfa there is also the fact that this legume remains productive over a longer season than any other grass or legume species used for pasture. It remains productive during the spring and also in July, August and September when other species are usually unproductive.

In production of hay, alfalfa leads all other species of perennial grasses and legumes. It outyields timothy by almost 50 per cent and red clover about 30 per cent.

Other legumes such as red clover, alsike, sweet clover and Ladino in hay and hay-pasture mixtures or white clover and Ladino in straight pasture mixtures is extremely important in increasing the yield and quality over

any single grass or combination of grasses.

In pasture experiments the addition of red clover to a mixture of grasses resulted in an increase in yield of over 71 per cent. White clover in simple timothy and Kentucky bluegrass mixture gave 2.5 times as much pasture as the grasses alone.

Summing up, the legumes in hay as hay-pasture mixtures are responsible for the following: 1. Increase in the total seasonal yield of hay or of pasture. 2. Prolonging the grazing period in mid-summer and increase the yield of hay at the first cut and give a substantial aftermath which may be grazed. 3. Increase in the growth of grasses. 4. Greater palatability of the hay or of pasture. 5. Increase the nutritive value.

...

Prevent Bees Swarming

PREPARE now to prevent swarming is the advice of W. G. le Maistre, Provincial Apiarist. Swarming usually begins early in June, and a hive that swarms may lose a number of field bees. Since these are the bees that gather the honey crop it should be the aim of all beekeepers to prevent swarms from leaving the hives.

Hives likely to swarm are those that become crowded, or those in which there is not enough space for the production of young brood. It is necessary for the beekeeper to provide an abundance of space for the bees in the hives and to supply empty combs in which the queen can lay eggs.

This can be done by adding a second brood chamber when the original is three parts full. If two have been fairly well filled a third brood chamber can be added. It is important that this action be taken before the hives show a desire to swarm, that is, before the second week in June.

Any queenless hives, or hives that do not contain enough bees to require the second brood chamber at this time should be united.

What's all this about "interlocking" directorates?

WHEN you want sound advice you go to a friend who has had experience with whatever is worrying you. When you have to have professional advice you buy the best you can afford. In the same way, because the life insurance companies are the guardians of the people's savings, they seek the best business brains in Canada.

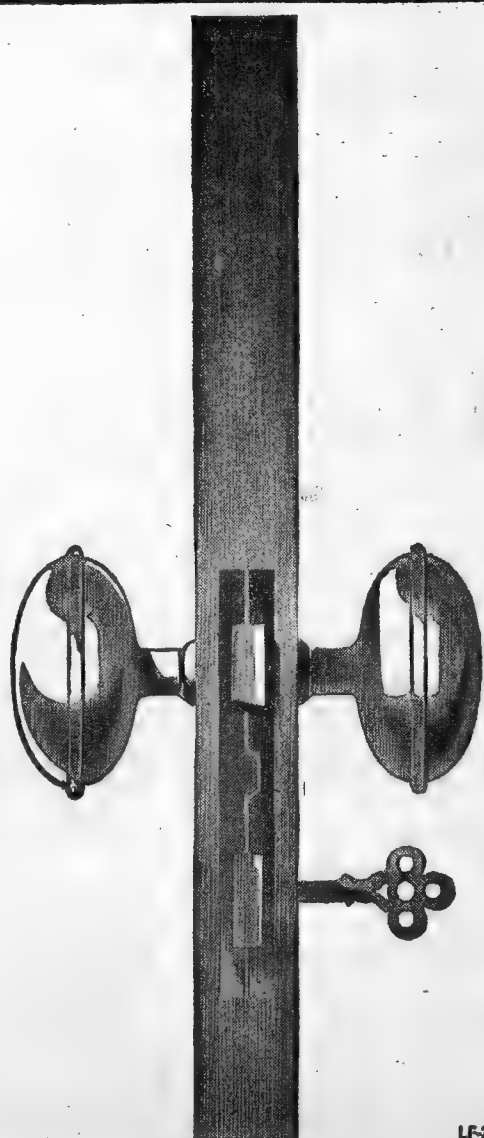
Individual directors of life insurance companies often occupy similar positions in many other lines of business. This is because they are men who have proven their ability. It needs men of sound judgment and wide experience to determine safe procedure in matters vital to so many millions of people.

Life insurance is a business of many phases. It bridges a gap between your present earning power and your far distant needs—sometimes spanning over half a century.

It is essential to have life insurance companies directed by men of broad business experience.

It is good citizenship to own LIFE INSURANCE

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada



LF-244

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Inflation Affects Church

By BYRNE HOPE SANDERS

HAVE you ever considered the effect which inflation might have upon the work of the church in its various departments? If Canada should lose the battle against this foe, it would mean the serious curtailment, if not the extinction, of activities for the guidance and welfare of youth, care of the aged and infirm, and the support of missions at home and abroad.

The danger is realized by leaders in all spheres of religious work. Among them is Mrs. Harvey Agnew, president of the National Council, Young Women's Christian Association, who declares that inflation would mean the end of all voluntary organizations.

Not a pleasant prospect for the thousands of women's church groups. Their work in home missions and in missions abroad, as well as their activities within the church, depend largely on the contributions of members. Many a church mortgage has been burned through the efforts of the women's organizations, many a destitute family helped. And in the pre-war days,

many a foreign mission operated largely through gifts from the women's missionary societies.

Money for these various projects has been raised through voluntary giving and through teas, bazaars, socials and mite boxes.

Under inflation, cost of materials that go into articles for sale at bazaars would be prohibitive and the same hardship would affect all other fund-raising projects. Uncontrolled prices would leave contributors hard pressed for the bare necessities of life. Inevitably this would result in dwindling church collections. Keenly aware of this threat, women's church organizations have been in the forefront of the attack against inflation. During the past two years most of these societies have appointed liaison officers to work with the Consumer Branch of the War-time Prices and Trade Board. They realize that effective price-checking is possible only through a comprehensive understanding of the purpose of price control. And they know also that this understanding can be achieved best by having a liaison officer in every women's church group.

Personal Apathy will not win the battle against inflation. Price-watching cannot be left to someone else any more than one should leave her duty to her church to others. The mental and spiritual crusading power of every Canadian woman is needed in this battle. It is a battle which demands renewed faith in the working ability of democracy based on Christian principles.

...

Add Demonstrators

AN expansion in the Women's Extension Programme was announced recently by the Department of Agriculture, and it is expected that permanent District Home Economists will be stationed this year at Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Stettler and Westlock. These economists will be available to Women's Clubs for lectures, demonstrations, consultation, and assistance with home problems at any time of the year.

In addition there will be District Home Economists stationed at Vermilion and Grande Prairie for the months of May to September inclusive. A sewing demonstration has also been appointed whose itinerary will be planned from Edmonton for the Province.

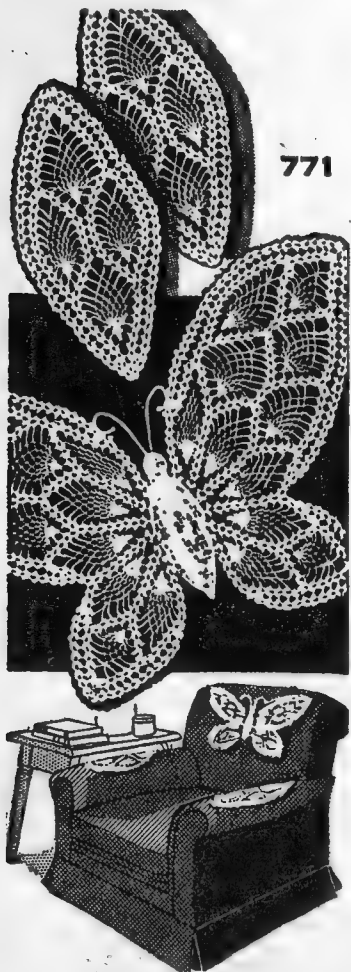
Demonstrations began in May, and there are several topics under the main headings of Foods, Sewing, and Miscellaneous from which to choose. Details and application forms may be obtained from the Supervisor, Women's Extension Work, Alberta Department of Agriculture. Groups interested should send for these now, so that application may be made as early as possible.

...

TUITION IN FINE ARTS

THE 1944 dates of the Banff School of Fine Arts featuring the theatre, art, music, handicrafts and oral French, and under the joint direction of the Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, and the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, are July 26 to August 26. Complete information concerning all departments of the school are contained in an attractively prepared booklet now available from the Director, Donald Cameron. Mr. Cameron's address is Department of Extension, Edmonton. Those people, young and old, who are considering the combining of creative activity in any one of the arts, with rest and recreation should obtain a copy of the booklet.

Butterfly Crochet



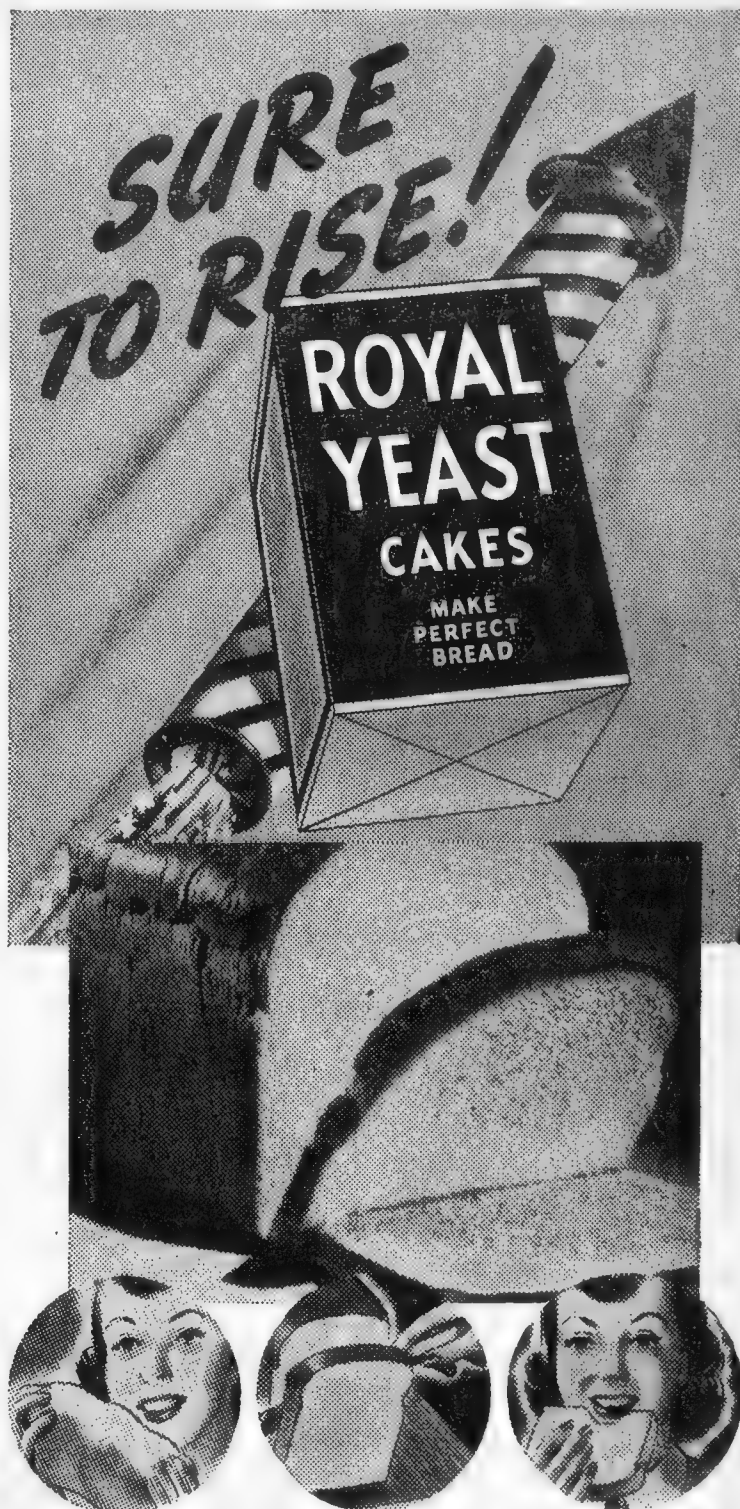
by Laura Wheeler

Want a chair-set to make friends exclaim? Crochet this smartly decorative butterfly with pineapple design wings... arm rests to match. Makes a wonderful gift any time.

Inexpensive "dress-up" for chairs. Pattern 771 contains instructions for chair-set; stitches; list of materials.

Send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern to Farm and Ranch Review, Needlecraft Dept., Calgary, Alta. Write plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

Because of the slowness of the mails, delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual.



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FR-7.

ALL always remember Anne, who petted us and mothered us and kept our meals warm and let us take toast and drink milk in the kitchen on winter evenings.

In the spring two eventful things happened; we got our stripes and Dorm. 11 fell in love. Gee! sometimes I think I have never been quite so happy as I was when I was a Private, but the first day I wore my stripes I went down the street admiring them in the shop windows. Anyway, a Cor-

MY DIARY

(This is the sixth in a series of excerpts from the diary of Corporal Catherine Goldsmith, C.W.A.C.)

poral wasn't much. Why, in the Dorm., and all through the Barracks, the kids called me "Captain Goldie" so who was I to act like a Corporal just because I was one. It was too much to expect of me and nobody did!

You have heard that old quotation: "In the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Well, I know a better one. In the spring a young CWAC's fancy turns to thoughts of a wedding ring—and not lightly, either. Something struck Dorm. 11 last spring and everyone (or nearly everyone) fell in love.

First of all, Tool went around all smiling and dimply with a faraway look in her eye. She had been engaged for a long time but in the late winter she had broken her engagement (so she said). However, with the coming of spring, she began to sigh and sigh. I was as surprised as the rest when she rushed in one morning after a successful week-end and told us she would be married shortly. Such excitement, such plans and such fun. That set them off and there was no end to the malady. Old Dorm. 11 became known as "The Twitterpated Dorm."

"Prue" began acting queer. Darn queer. One day she would be elated and radiant and would flit around in an absent-minded rapture. And then, all of a sudden, she'd be down in the dumps; in a horrible mood. Then one day Prue—our cautious little Prue, went A. W. L. I couldn't believe it. We were all worried and Curt was of the opinion that Prue had gone out and drowned herself.

But Prue came back from a stolen holiday at Banff with a diamond on her finger. She'd only been on a hunting trip and us worried to death. So Prue started making plans and breaking plans; being alternately happy at the thought of the wedding to her soldier and blue at the shadow of the parting that would follow.

Suddenly, "La Rue" sprung it on us that she, too, was to be married. But

she acted differently. She didn't bubble all over with her plans. We had to pry them out of her. Getting married, I discovered, takes a lot of planning and is a darn nuisance. One has only a five-day leave and be married the first day to avoid wasting precious time. So they nearly went bats for a week ahead of the time. So did their friends.

Then our "Greenie" set the date of her marriage. She was to be married at her home in Stettler and many were the letters she composed to her airman.

Did we ever tease those kids. Curt and I, being confirmed old maids, really went to town. (All the same, Curt used to sit up on her top bunk and spend hours writing to a guy called Charlie.)

Now let's see. I've got Tool, La Rue, Prue and Greenie safely married off. That leaves Elliott, Chizzie, Dietrich, Sid, Curt and myself in the old Dorm.

Elliott didn't stick to the single state long. Suddenly she began to babble senselessly and later she, too, became engaged and married to a soldier. The last time I saw Elliott, she was staying home every night writing one letter to one man every day—her husband overseas—and looking forward to the happy day when he would come home again.

Next was Dietrich. She married an American soldier. Chizzie and Sid didn't get married, but they were both in love and might as well have. Sid is being smart, though; she's waiting until the war is over. At least she got out of Dorm. 11 still single so maybe there's hope.

Sink was already married, but she was still so much in love with her big Scotch husband, that she was as bad as the rest of them.

All I can say is that I hope and pray that those little brides from Dorm. 11 get those wonderful husbands safely home—and soon.

It was a hectic spring. Being the only sensible one in the whole room, I helped make wedding plans, advised and worried, lent a sympathetic ear, helped to buy trousseaus, helped to pack, took over orderly duties, looked at pictures, and admired them. But most of all, I heckled them. My, but I had fun.

And what of me? I didn't escape the epidemic. I wrote and told a nice man I know that some day, when this war is over, I'll come away up north and be married, too.

So the spring wore away and summer came and with summer the shadow of the breaking up of "our gang" — known as "The Pay Office Kids".

When I returned from the second half of my furlough in July, I was informed of my posting to Red Deer and the girls in Dorm. 11 were planning to move out on subsistence.

We started to celebrate. We went swimming in the river. We had picnics at Bowness Park when we took materials for "hot dogs", watermelon, cinnamon buns and pop and took rides down the lagoon. One night we had a corn feed in Dorm. 11. We sat around a barrack box and ate cobs of corn from a huge pot filled with hot water. Lights went out at the usual time—eleven o'clock, but we ate on far into the night. It was the best corn I ever ate. I wonder if the butter spots are still on the floor to commemorate that "party".

Can you imagine Dorm. 11 without the old gang? It was awful because they left about a month before I did. No Curt there to haul out of bed in the mornings; no Tool to argue with; no Greenie to wait for and to tease; no Sink to boss around.

But finally, after being packed for weeks and ready to leave, the day came. And at the last minute I was sorry to go. I said goodbye to all my friends and sadly ate my last breakfast at the table in the mess hall which had been, for so long, known as the "Pay Office table". Now I was the last of the old gang eating my last meal at our table.

And so, the old gang broke up. (THE END.)

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SELECTED RECIPES

★ ★

Add Variety to Your Use of Rhubarb

FOR some weeks farm housewives have been visiting their rhubarb patches for fresh fruit to add variety to the meals of their menfolk and children. Most people like rhubarb, but there is a bit of monotony about rhubarb sauce served time and again without variety. Here is that variety that will make this always available fruit even more welcome on the farm table than ever before.

A specially delicious, different and easily prepared dessert is this rhubarb-oatmeal pudding from the Consumer Section of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The pudding is cooked in a saucepan on top of the stove and the two requisites for feathery lightness are a really low heat and—no peeking while it cooks!

Rhubarb-Oatmeal Pudding

4 cups diced rhubarb (1 pound)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 2 tablespoons cornstarch
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt

Topping

1 cup pastry or
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup all-purpose flour
 2 teaspoons baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup rolled oats
 1 egg
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk or water
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted fat
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated lemon rind
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon grated nutmeg

Wash and dice rhubarb. Cover with boiling water and let stand 5 minutes; drain. Add water and boil 2 minutes. Mix sugar, cornstarch and salt and stir into rhubarb.

Topping

Mix and sift flour and baking powder; add rolled oats. Combine egg, milk or water, sugar and melted fat. Mix lightly into dry ingredients. Add flavoring. Spread this mixture over the boiling rhubarb, cover closely and continue cooking over a low flame for 80 minutes without lifting the cover. Turn upside down onto a serving dish and serve hot.

Separate with two forks rather than cut as the mixture is very light and delicate in texture.

Baked Rhubarb

4 cups rhubarb, cut in 1 or 2 inch pieces
 1 cup sugar

Prepare rhubarb. Mix with sugar and let stand 1 hour. Bake in a covered baking dish in moderate oven, or cook in top part of double boiler, until rhubarb is tender.

Rhubarb Pie

3 cups diced rhubarb
 1 cup sugar
 2 tablespoons flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt
 2 tablespoons butter
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins may be added

Combine rhubarb, sugar, flour and salt. Fill pastry-lined pie pan, dot with butter and adjust top crust. Bake in hot oven (450 deg. F.) 10 minutes,

Sugar For Canning

FARM housewives do more home canning than their city neighbors and the policy for canning sugar this year is of particular interest to them. Five pounds of canning sugar can be secured with the first five "F" coupons in Ration Book No. 3 on or after May 25, and another 5 pounds can be obtained with "F" coupons after July 6. This makes 10 pounds of sugar per person as a minimum for canning. In addition to this, consumers have the alternative of using each of the 26 preserves coupons in ration books No. 3 and No. 4, when valid, for purchase of half a pound of canning sugar. By using the sugar alternative for each of the preserves coupons a housewife can obtain 23 pounds of canning sugar per person during the year. This is in addition to the regular weekly sugar ration of half a pound per person.

If a consumer chooses to buy preserves rather than do down fruit, the "F" coupons can be exchanged for preserves coupons at Local Ration Boards after they become valid on May 25 and July 6.

then in moderate oven (350 deg. F.) about 30 minutes. Makes 9-inch pie. For variation use stripes of pastry, placed criss-cross, as top crust of pie.

Rhubarb Tapioca

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup honey
 4 cups rhubarb—cut in 1 in. pieces
 4 tablespoons quick cooking tapioca

Combine ingredients in top of double boiler. Cook, covered, for 20 minutes. Chill. Serve with custard sauce or whipped cream.

Scalloped Rhubarb

2 cups soft bread crumbs
 2 tablespoons butter
 3 cups rhubarb, cut in small pieces
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup seedless raisins
 $\frac{2}{3}$ cup granulated sugar
 2 tablespoons water

Mix crumbs and melted butter together. Place $\frac{1}{3}$ crumbs in bottom of casserole or baking dish. Cover with half of rhubarb, sugar, water and raisins. Sprinkle with crumbs, then add remaining fruit, sugar and water. Cover with crumbs. Cover dish and bake in moderate oven 375 deg. F. for 30 minutes. Remove cover and bake until tender and crumbs brown. Serve with hard sauce or cream.

★ ★

BOLOGNA-BEEF LOAF

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. chuck beef, ground
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. bologna, ground
 1 cup soft bread crumbs
 2 eggs, well beaten
 1 cup milk
 1 tsp. salt
 1 tsp. celery seeds
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. pepper
 1 tbsp. prepared mustard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup minced onion

Combine ground beef and bologna. Add remaining ingredients. Turn into greased 10-inch x 5-inch x 3-inch loaf pan; bake in moderate oven of 350 degrees F. 1 hour 10 min. Serve hot or cold. Use to make lunchbox sandwiches the following day.

★ ★

SERVING STEAKS

HERE'S a note for kitchen books. In the way of steaks and chops, figure three or four servings in one pound of veal, pork and lamb chops; three to five servings in a pound of veal steaks; four to six servings in a pound of hamburger; four to five servings in a pound of beef round steak, flank steak, or porterhouse. From four pounds of shoulder pot roast of beef you can serve from 10 to 12 people.

★ ★

Mocha Souffle

MIX 1 tablespoon cocoa with 10 tablespoons flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, pinch salt. Combine 1 cup strong coffee with 1 cup milk; add enough to flour mixture to make a smooth paste; heat rest to boiling point with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter. Combine two mixtures, add $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. vanilla; cool and add yolks of 4 eggs. Beat whites of the eggs, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, fold into first mixture; bake in buttered custard cups set in pan of hot water.

★ ★

Mincemeat

CHOP fine three-fourths a pound of suet and mix four cups of dried bread crumbs. Inspect and wash two pounds each of currants and seedless raisins and add to the first mixture, together with one-fourth a pound each of candied lemon rind and orange rind and one-half a pound of citron, all of which has been chopped fine. Measure six cups of diced apples and two pounds and one-half of brown sugar and mix all thoroughly. Season with one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and mace and one-half a tablespoonful each of salt and cloves. Stir in one quart of boiled cider. Bring to the boiling point and seal in sterilized jars until ready to use.

No BUTTER needed on these Biscuits

Magic Cinnamon Roll-Ups

2 cups sifted flour

4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder

$\frac{1}{2}$ tspn. salt

4 tspns. shortening

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk (about)

Brown sugar

Cinnamon

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins

Mix, sift first three ingredients. Cut in shortening, until mixed. Add milk to make smooth dough. Knead $\frac{1}{4}$ minute on lightly floured board; roll dough into $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick oblong. Sprinkle with brown sugar, cinnamon, raisins. Roll lengthwise; cut into 1-inch slices. Bake cut side down in greased muffin pans or pie pan in hot oven (450°F.) 15 minutes. Makes 10.



Mm-m—Your family will love them...

Don't let a mere butter scarcity deprive your family of delicious homemade biscuits. Magic's luscious Cinnamon Roll-Ups are so tender, so melt-in-your-mouth rich, your family will eat them and love them—without a speck of butter!

But remember—your biscuits are as good as your baking powder: 3 out of 4 Canadian homemakers use Magic to guarantee finer, lighter texture, tempting flavor in all baked dishes. To safeguard precious ingredients, cut down food waste, ask for pure, dependable Magic today. Costs less than 1¢ per average baking.

Outwit The Clothes Moth

NOW'S the time to outwit the moth! The annual loss from moths is estimated to be \$100,000,000.

Clothes moths seldom injure fabrics or wearing apparel that are in frequent use or that are brushed, cleaned or beaten once or twice a month.

Since the wool fiber is so necessary to health and comfort and has been used so extensively as critical war material, it's important that we look carefully to our woolen wealth and conserve it.

Daily care is important because the life of wool is lengthened by keeping up its appearance. Brush wool coats and dresses thoroughly after each wearing. Hang garments on well-padded hangers after taking them off. Let wool rest a day or so between wearings to reduce needed pressings. Sun and air occasionally to kill moths and their eggs and larvae.

Campaign against moths the year 'round.

Precious winter wools that you won't be able to buy the "likes" of next winter make good eating for the destructive clothes moth. So take him into account when you put away any clothing with wool fibers. If you don't send your wools to a reliable commercial establishment for storage, here's the way to store them safely at home.

1. Get clothes free from moths before you store them. Moths themselves aren't likely to be on clothing for they fly away when they get into sunlight. But tiny soft, white eggs can go undetected. In four to eight days of summer weather these eggs hatch into the moth larvae, or worms, that eat wool.

Dry cleaning kills moths... destroys eggs and larvae. But it cannot be done safely at home unless solvents are used. These solvents are inflammable but not explosive.

Never use gasoline or naphtha.

Never dry clean in the house.

Never use an electric or gasoline motor washing machine or plunger for dry cleaning.

Washing woolens in a strong solution of neutral soap kills all moths but does not impart moth resistance. This seems to me to be the most practical and economical way of caring efficiently for family woolens. If all woolens are sponged and pre-shrunk before making them into garments, then this method is your answer to the care of woolens.

But wash wool carefully. Felting of wool results in shrinkage and makes it harsh. Nothing can restore its former softness and beauty. Give wool special care.

Handle carefully when damp.

Use mild soap.

Avoid extremes in temperature.

Squeeze—do not rub.

Rinse generously in lukewarm water.

Blot out moisture in towel.

Stretch into shape.

Dry in warm place—not near fire or in sunlight.

Press while damp with medium-hot iron and wool pressing cloth.

Sunning and airing of garments not badly soiled is effective against moth eggs and larvae if this outdoor treatment is accompanied by brisk brushing. Use a stiff but not too coarse brush. Get in around cuffs, pockets, fur collars, seams, hems and any creases where dust and larvae lodge. Be careful not to air woolens and furs in too hot sunlight. Sun oxidizes furs and changes their color, making them lighter. It also weakens wool fibers.

2. Once you get clothing free of moths... store it immediately. Cleanliness is the first important factor in care of wool. Put in paper bags... wrap in paper... seal in boxes... store in trunks, chests, or tight closets. Store these paper bags and packages where they won't get torn. Moths won't eat paper... but they are smart enough to crawl in through holes. Trunks and chests must have tight fitting lids. Paper bags must be sealed. Any closet set aside especially for storage of wools should have all cracks in plaster and around baseboards filled with crack fillers... a gasket or weather stripping on the door so it can be shut tight all around.

8. There's always a chance you may not have got rid of all moth eggs and

larvae. So play safe by using flake naphthalene... paradichlorobenzene... or mothballs with one or both of these chemicals. The supply needs replenishing as it evaporates, the gas given off first discourages the moth larvae from feeding on wool... kills them if it becomes concentrated enough. The gas that comes from these crystals is heavier than air. Tie crystals or balls in a cloth sack and hang them on a hanger inside a paper protector... hang them high in a closet... sprinkle them through folds of clothing. Moth crystals are cheap, so use them generously. Use about one pound of flake naphthalene or paradichlorobenzene for a small chest... trunk... wooden box... 100 cubic ft. tight closet.

Well-made chests containing at least 70 per cent of three-quarter-inch red cedar heartwood, which are in good condition as regards tightness, can be depended upon for protection against moths, provided the articles to be placed in them are first thoroughly brushed, or otherwise cleaned to remove possible infestation.

A warning about cedarized bags, chests, and cedar-lined closets—they cannot be depended on to kill moths. Gadgets hung in clothes that are constantly being opened are a waste of money. Kerosene and pyrethrum sprays work only if the spray actually hits moths.

Care adds to wear. Do your part in the War Against Waste. Save your clothes from the Fifth Columnist Moth!

Modernization Needed

THE 1941 Canadian census shows that one farm in five had electric lighting, one farm in three had a telephone, three farms out of five had radios, one farm in five had refrigeration, one farm in fourteen had a bathroom, one farm in eight had furnace heating and one farm in fourteen with cooking done by gas or electricity.

These facts and figures suggest that a modernization of rural homes is badly needed. Here is one opportunity for postwar reconstruction.

July's Pattern



Slip your youngest sun-bather into this cute sun frock for all-day play. Make up Pattern 9589 in tub cotton. Contrasting blouse included.

Pattern 9589, in kiddies' sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, sun frock, 1½ yards 35-in. Blouse, ¾ yard. Lace, ribbon, buttons, extra.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Dept., Calgary, Alta.



Dear Ma.
This is certainly a swell farm I like it. Everything is swell why the outhouse is clean as our bath room. That's because they use Gillett's Lye in it

MADE IN CANADA

Easy to Keep Outhouses Clean and Odorless with GILLETT'S LYE

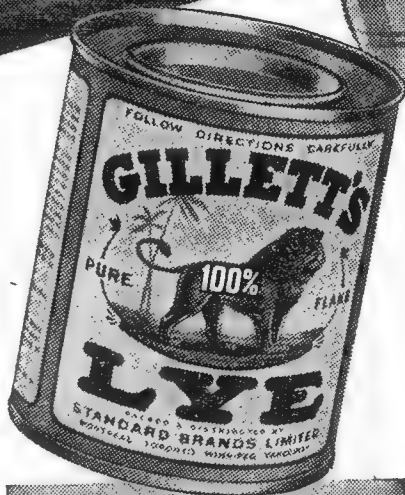
● Keep your outhouse as clean and odorless as an indoor bathroom! It's easy, when you let Gillett's Lye solve this farm problem.

Just pour Gillett's, full-strength, down your outside closet. The contents disappear! It's left clean, odor-free... and half a tin of Gillett's poured down it once a week will keep it so!

Gillett's is a wizard at dozens of other jobs too. Cuts right through grease and dirt—saves hard rubbing and scrubbing.

Take it easier! Keep Gillett's handy all the time to banish dirt and odors. Get a tin today.

Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



FREE BOOKLET:

Will help you dozens of ways. Shows how Gillett's works for you: keeps outhouses clean, clears drains, and dairy equipment, makes messy household jobs easier. Send today to: Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's free.

You Women Who Suffer From HOT FLASHES then CHILLY FEELINGS

If you—like so many women between the ages of 38 and 52—suffer from hot flashes, weak, tired nervous feelings, are a bit blue at times—all due to the functional middle age period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—to relieve such symptoms.

Lydia Pinkham's Compound helps nature and that's the kind of medicine to buy! Follow label directions. Well worth trying!

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND



NEW LIGHT ON A VITAL PROBLEM

every woman
should understand

Improved, new
feminine hygiene way gives
**CONTINUOUS ACTION
FOR HOURS!**

●For the sake of your happiness and health you owe it to yourself to learn the up-to-date facts... the truth about modern feminine hygiene!

You may think you do know—but many women who think that, still make the mistake of relying on weak, ineffective home-made mixtures. Or worse, they risk using over-strong solutions of acids, which can easily burn and injure delicate tissues.

Today, well-informed women everywhere rely on Zonitors, the new safe convenient feminine hygiene way!

Zonitors are dainty, snow-white suppositories! Non-greasy. They spread a protective coating and kill germs instantly at contact. Deodorize, by actually destroying odor, instead of temporarily "masking" it. Give continuous action for hours!

Powerful, yet so safe for delicate tissues! Non-poisonous, non-burning. Zonitors help promote gentle healing. No apparatus; nothing to mix. At all druggists...

FREE: Mail this coupon for revealing booklet of intimate facts, sent post paid in plain envelope. ZONITE PRODUCTS CORPORATION LIMITED, Dept. FR4, Ste-Thérèse, Que.

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Address.....
City.....Prov.....

Zonitors
SO CONVENIENT



Transforming Furnishings

By ANN BARRETT

BOOKS from which we have studied, or other volumes that we treasure for sentimental reasons, even if they are somewhat dog-eared or worn, claim a sentimental place in every home. As the years roll on we find that many books become useful if not valuable in some way, and instead of keeping them piled in the storage room, we bring them out and place them conveniently on shelves or bookcases.

It was a pile of old books that inspired one busy farm woman with an urge for craft-skill to renovate a couple of useful bookcases she had picked up reasonably in an auction room. They were ugly by many coats of varnish, and they had to be done over before they were fit to hang against the light-colored walls of her living room. The first thing she did was, to get rid of the shiny finish by the application of a varnish-remover and plenty of hard rubbing. Afterwards sandpaper was used to smooth down the surface, and then all particles of dust were taken off by washing the shelves in a solution of lukewarm water and washing soda.

Painting furniture, by an amateur, can either be a pleasant hobby and gratifying experience, or a hazardous process entailing disappointment if instructions are not followed and a little common sense used. Many amateurs at first are a bit timid of the actual procedure and get confused at first, but it is really simple, and painting in the home is no longer looked upon as a difficult task; in fact, the present-day woman has made it rather a fad or pastime to paint furniture and accessories for the home, such as hanging bookshelves, trays, lamp-bases, tea tables and stools, and when they are painted in gay colors they give a note of smartness to the room.

Try Two Colors

The fascinating part of the work starts when the brush and paint are brought into play, and a pleasing effect was achieved by one woman who introduced two colors on an old swinging bookcase. An orange color was put on for the first coat, and after it had dried the second coat was applied, and it was this that really gave it distinction. It was a lovely yellow shade and it was applied by dipping into it a sponge and saturating this until it was moist, and tapping it in light movements over the orange surface. When doing the job, she found it necessary to be careful not to have the yellow coat too thick in places, and when it got thick it had to be wiped off with a rag dipped in turpentine and then a second coat was given.

After the hanging-bookcase was finished and hung from the molding by wires, it looked so attractive that she found she would rather keep ornaments and bright pottery there, so she only put a few of the best looking books on these shelves, and decided to make another bookcase to hold the worn and shabby volume.

A heavy packing-box of the right shape—tall and wide and shallow was secured and a nail puller used. With this she carefully removed the front and bottom of the box. The bottom was moved up three inches and nailed in place. This made it possible to put on legs which made it convenient for cleaning beneath it. Then she used square pieces of wood measuring an inch each way, which went under the top and bottom shelves with nails going through them in two directions.

The boards which had formed the front of the box were sawed off so that they would slip between the two sides, and were firmly nailed there to form shelves. The finished bookcase was given two upright pieces between the top and the first shelf purely for ornamentation.

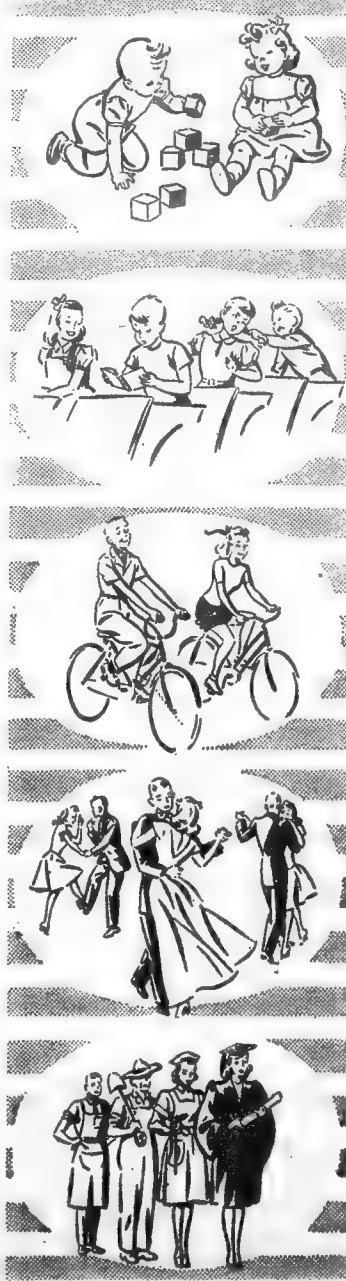
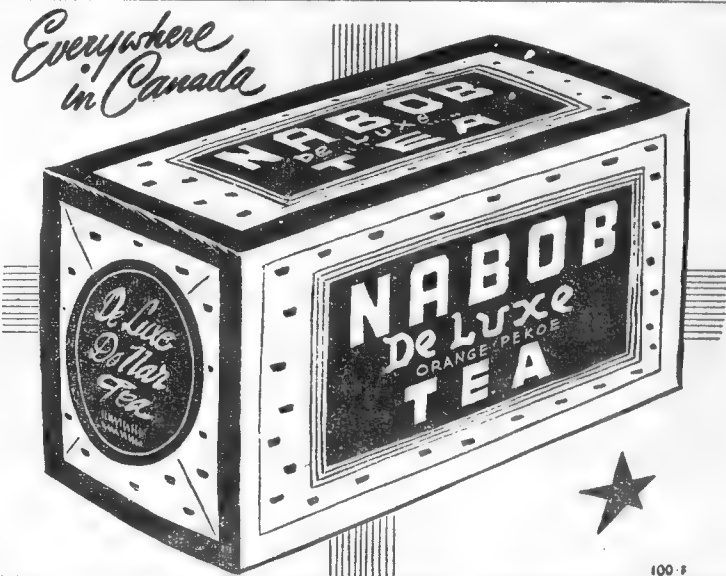
Paint Inside Black

When the carpentry work was done, and the wood sandpapered and washed with washing soda and warm water to take off any dust, the entire inside of the bookcase was painted black, and the same orange enamel was applied on the outside, and the same yellow

dabbed over it with a sponge. The square ends of the reinforcing pieces that held up the shelves were not very attractive, so they, too, were treated to the orange enamel and their square appearance was softened by a curved line of black paint around the edge of the orange color. The work was all very simple, and the books which were dolled up with jacket-covers of gingham and flowered chintz, looked attractive against the dark surface of the inside of the bookcase.

Once, a person has wielded a paint brush with good results, painting becomes a hobby, and it is fun to transform ugly furnishings into dainty and interesting ones. Another point in fa-

vor of painting furniture is that when you find yourself tired of using old pieces that have become unlovely to your eyes through too long familiarity, paint will surprise you by bringing out new lines and proportions and gives an air of freshness. The painting of furniture has become an accomplishment to many housekeepers who can lend a clever hand by painting motifs and nosegays on chair backs, cupboard doors or tables as a finishing touch. One can really re-create a room completely by changing the color scheme of furniture and in the interior decorating of the home. If one is confronted with the necessity of combining beauty with economy, the answer is "paint it yourself". Nothing so brightens a room as a new coat of paint. Woodwork trim, walls, floors or single pieces of furniture all come up with their "face lifted" after a good beauty treatment with the brush.



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with this Non-Profit Co-operative Organization which exists for the benefit of the farmers of Alberta and which issues policies;

at rates as low as is consistent with the loss experience in your locality;

on terms that allow for the balance of premium being paid in the Fall when crop returns are coming in;

that assure you of a prompt and fair adjustment in case of loss;

that have features not included in any other Company's policies, except at an increased rate, such as two weeks longer protection and allowance of total award where loss exceeds 85%.

REMEMBER the destruction of your crop by hail is something over which you have no control and the only way to protect yourself is to insure and Insure Early.

For full particulars consult our Agent in your District or write to

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CALGARY,

ALBERTA

Syrup from Wheat

New Role Is Seen for Sugar Beet Plants of Canada

From Financial Times

A PROCESS has been perfected for the manufacture of syrup from wheat, said Cecil Lamont, vice-president of the Northwest Line Elevators' Association, on his return recently from attending the annual conference of the United States Farm Chemurgic Conference at St. Louis, Mo. The conference was attended by leaders of agriculture, industry and science from the United States, Canada, South America and China. Latest developments in science's search for finding new industrial uses for farm products were reviewed.

Manufacture of syrup from wheat was developed at the United States government's Northern Research laboratory at Peoria, Illinois. Commercial production is already under way at the rate of a million pounds per month. Its quality and taste equals that of corn syrup. The new product is being manufactured in a beet sugar plant.

Wheat syrup offers distinct possibilities for new industries in Western Canada and would result in a new market for wheat. There are three beet sugar plants located in Western Canada—one at Winnipeg and two in Alberta. In addition there are two plants in Ontario. These plants operate only from three to four months of the year in processing sugar beets. With slight plant adjustment they could engage in manufacturing wheat syrup for the remaining eight months of the year. These plants could produce upwards of 60 million pounds of wheat syrup annually and do much to relieve the shortage of syrup and other sweetenings in Canada, the line elevators' spokesman said.

Using Up Surplus

United States government representatives at the conference stated that 100 million bushels of wheat would be used in the United States in 1944 for the manufacture of alcohol for war purposes. The quantity of wheat used in making alcohol during the past 18 months has done much to strengthen the price of wheat. Since 1938 the Line Elevator companies have been urging intensified research into finding new industrial uses for wheat and other farm products and have consistently urged the government to establish a western division of the National Research Council with fully equipped laboratories for farm products research work.

At the St. Louis meeting the chief of the four United States government research laboratories reviewed the development in these research institutions since they were completed in 1940. So successful have these laboratories been that the president of the Chemurgic Council urged, as a post-war project, the establishment of 48 additional state research laboratories. He contended that there need be no duplication of effort, and that small business concerns who were unable to engage research staffs of their own, could carry on experimental work through the state laboratories. It was estimated that federal, state and industrial research are now spending upwards of \$400 million a year on scientific research.

With the uncertain post-war trade outlook for wheat, Canada should get research projects under way immediately in seeking expanded industrial uses for the cereal, said Mr. Lamont. Price improvement already brought about through industrial utilization of wheat demonstrates the value of research. Opponents of the chemurgic idea said that wheat would have to sell at 20 cents a bushel for conversion into alcohol. When these statements were being made wheat was 70 cents a bushel. Today with large scale conversion of wheat into alcohol, Canada is able to sell to the United States all the wheat that railroads and lake boats can carry, at approximately \$1.40 per bushel. In addition, Canadian plants last year used more than seven million bushels of wheat for manufacture of war supplies.

Those attending the conference heard how science had developed the

production of the wonder-drug penicillin, fifty fold which had resulted in 18 government plants being built in the United States and two in Canada at a cost of \$20 million for production of penicillin. One billion units of this drug weigh only three-quarters of a pound and present production costs have been reduced to \$7,500 per pound. A patient requires from 100,000 to one million units for treatment. The government has 30 scientists searching for new methods of further increasing the yield of penicillin, and for means of its synthetic production, which, if successful, would result in scrapping the \$20 million plants which have been built for its manufacture. The present entire output of penicillin is being reserved for the armed forces.

Search is being made for a means of replacing top soils. Nature's method takes 400 years to produce one inch of top soil. Scientists hope to find a means of doing this in three or four years instead of 400 years.

Production of synthetic rubber in the United States will be at the rate of 900 thousand tons per year by the end of 1944. Total United States consumption in 1941 was 775 thousand tons. Present rate of production is now 700 thousand tons annually from the 48 synthetic rubber plants which have been brought into operation. Rubber authorities reported that the synthetic product is being produced at a cost as low as 14 cents per pound, excluding plant depreciation and amortization. Military and essential civilian needs are taking the entire output, and it will be some months yet before synthetic tires are available for the general public in the United States. The government is being urged to continue the synthetic plants in operation in the post-war period to insure independence from foreign supply for the armed forces.

Scientists reported that plastics could be made from virtually every type of farm wastes, even including straw and egg shells.

...

War Affects Soils

WRITING on this subject in The Country Gentleman, March, Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, in charge of the Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, asks: What is this war—this stepped-up programme of farm production—doing to our soils? Are we losing gains already made? Are we making any improvements? Could we perhaps produce even more without slowing down other phases of the war effort? Can we step up the yields? Will high farm prices encourage soil depletion or soil improvement? Such questions cannot be answered categorically, but they do concern all of us, and the fact that people are asking them is itself a good sign. Even an approach to the answers should prove of interest and value.

Seeking such an approach, I have asked for the judgments of trained observers—experienced soil scientists in many parts of the country, men whose work has taken them over the same soils both before and since Pearl Harbor. I have received many answers. They vary, and of course they would. No real statistics on soil productivity are available. Actual production comes from the soil plus management, and the effects of changes in either of these may be long concealed by yearly variations in weather.

Yet the combined judgment of these soil scientists does indicate rather clearly that: (1) Our abuses of the soil are generally less serious than they were during the First World War; (2) many good practices of soil husbandry, however, are not being as widely used as they easily could be; and (3) there are many individual farms where the soil productivity is not being maintained.

COMING EVENTS

Weyburn Fair, July 10 and 11.
 Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, July 10 to 15.
 Portage la Prairie Fair, July 13 to 15.
 Regina Exhibition, July 17 to 22.
 Yorkton Fair, July 17 to 19.
 Melfort Fair, July 20 to 22.
 Lloydminster Fair, July 24 to 26.
 Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, July 24 to 29.
 Vermilion Fair, July 27 to 29.
 Vegreville Fair, July 31 to August 2.
 Saskatchewan Provincial Shorthorn Show, Foam Lake, August 2.
 Red Deer Fair, August 3 to 5.
 North Battleford Fair, August 7 to 9.
 Prince Albert Fair, August 10 to 12.

...

Conserve Manure

EACH year hundreds of tons of valuable fertilizer in the form of manure go to waste. With the present shortage of commercial fertilizers the value of barnyard manure cannot be overlooked.

According to H. J. Mather, Alberta's Superior of Soil Conservation, the amount of actual plant food per ton of manure is not particularly high (a ton contains roughly 13 pounds nitrogen, four pounds phosphorus and 11 pounds potash), but it has a great deal of value over and above its actual plant food content. It stimulates bacterial action in the soil, increases the water holding capacity of the soil and enables the soil to absorb moisture more readily. This is especially true on the heavy impervious soils and on the Gray-Wooded soils. The Gray-Wooded soils lack bacterial activity and water absorbing capacity in their natural state, and are low in available plant food. The value of barnyard manure on these soils cannot be over emphasized.

Probably the greatest objections to the use of manure are that it may spread weeds and that the moisture required to rot it down may reduce the yield of the crop following its application. There are ways of getting around these objections, if the manure does not contain seeds of the four bad weeds (Russian Knapweed, Leafy Spurge, Field Bindweed, Hoary Cress). First, if unrotted manure is applied to a vigorous stand of forage crops which is to be used for hay the competition of the forage crop plus the cutting of the crop for hay will prevent weed seeds which might be in the manure from becoming established. Manure may be safely applied to vigorous stands of forage crops during the winter months. If hauled directly from the stable to the field it prevents the unsightly manure pile around the stables which does so much to increase the fly population during the summer, and it also allows the farmer to dispose of the manure during the winter when it will not interfere with other farming operations.

In order to avoid the reduction in yield following the plowing down of straw manure, the manure may be left on the surface of a field which is to be fallowed and the field handled by "surface tillage" methods. The manure applied in this way will form a protective trash, will help the soil to absorb and hold moisture and will add plant food to the soil. The fallow operations will prevent weed seeds carried in the manure from becoming established.

In general when applying manure spread it thinly over a large acreage rather than giving a small area a heavy application. The main thing, however, is to get it on to the land — it is valuable.

Northern Flax Growing

THE Northern part of the prairie provinces is well suited to flax seed production provided that suitable varieties be grown. Yields are high and the oil is of good quality. Weeds have to be watched carefully as the crop offers poor competition to them and for this reason flax is usually grown on sod of the previous year's breaking or on clean summerfallow. Flax seed grown on breaking of the same season has to share the limited available moisture with the rotting sod and thus fares badly.

Redwing is the recommended variety. Bison is on the late side and Royal is definitely too late for most of the area, according to results reported by E. C. Stacey, Beaverlodge Experimental Station. About 32 pounds of seed per acre should be used, but it should be sown on fairly firm land about the second week of May. Earlier sowing is frequently permissible, but it is done at some risk to the crop and usually other work is pressing at that time.

Seed bearing imperceptible cracks from threshing may make poor stands even though it germinated well in the laboratory. Soil-borne diseases enter these cracks and destroy the seed. For this reason all flax seed should be treated with one of the mercury dusts.

Fertilizer has been found effective when applied to the flax seed crop. About 30 pounds of 11-48 ammonium phosphate will help the plants to make a quick, strong start.

A late-sown crop usually ripens late and while the ripened crop will not suffer much from unfavourable weather such conditions usually add to the difficulty of harvesting. It takes a good binder to cut flax seed in dry weather and in wet weather only a mower will harvest it. The ideal way to harvest flax seed is by combine and this is possible only in dry weather and in bright sunshine.

...

Loans Available

THE Canadian Farm Loan Board which has a branch office in every Province of Canada was established by the Dominion Government in 1929 under Dominion legislation for the purpose of providing the farmers in Canada with a system of long-term mortgage credit at cost. As the Board is a non-profit corporation, it provides the least expensive means of enabling a farmer to obtain his financial requirements necessary in the efficient operation of his farm. The Board borrows money from the Canadian Government on the security of its own bonds, and relays the money to farmers at a slightly higher rate of interest, using the spread between cost and income to pay for its administration, ascertained losses, and to set up a reserve account for possible losses.

At the present time, the Board borrows money at 3½ per cent per annum and lends it at 5 per cent on first mortgage bonds. According to the latest annual report, the cost of administering the Board during the year was less than one per cent of the value of assets under administration.

In addition to a first mortgage loan, the borrower may also obtain a second mortgage loan with interest at 6 per cent per annum. While borrowers are expected to carry out their obligations as provided by the contract, sympathetic consideration is given by the Board to those who through no fault of their own, by reason of crop failure, illness or other unforeseen expenses, are unable to pay as agreed.

The head office of the Canadian Farm Loan Board is Plaza Building, Ottawa.

...

ELECTRICITY POPULAR

IN 1911, according to its president, Northern Illinois Public Service Company served 127 farms. Today the same company furnishes electric service to 24,395 farms and rural units in 16 counties. In these counties 85 per cent of the farms have electricity. This did not come about by accident. It was well planned. Among other methods of getting folks-informed of the ways in which electricity lightens farm chores. In 1928 this company established its Model Electrified Farm in Lake County.—Prairie Farmer.

Keep Those Vital Supplies Flowing Onto the Beachead



STEP UP YOUR INVESTMENTS IN WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

CONTRIBUTED BY
 BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

This Is Your Opportunity TO SECURE A Purebred Jersey Heifer Calf

(Delivered All Charges Paid to Your Nearest Railway Station)

SUBSCRIBE to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW at our booth at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, or if you cannot be in Calgary for this event, send your subscription by mail.

Every new or renewal subscription received by us (at our Exhibition booth or by mail) before noon, Saturday, July 29th, will qualify the Subscriber for entry in this draw.

First Prize, a Purebred Jersey Heifer Calf from one of Alberta's outstanding herds. Second Prize a \$25 War Savings Certificate.

Subscription rate — \$1.00 for Five Years.

ACT TODAY — TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

The draw will be made by MRS. C. W. PETERSON at the offices of the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW at noon, Saturday, July 29th, 1944.

Prize Winners Will Be Announced in Our September Issue.

This opportunity is limited to New or Renewal Subscribers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

To FARM AND RANCH REVIEW LTD.,
 Calgary, Alberta

Enclosed please find the sum of \$1.00 for a 5-Year Subscription, to Farm and Ranch Review.

This is my entry in Farm and Ranch Review Draw, July 29th, 1944.

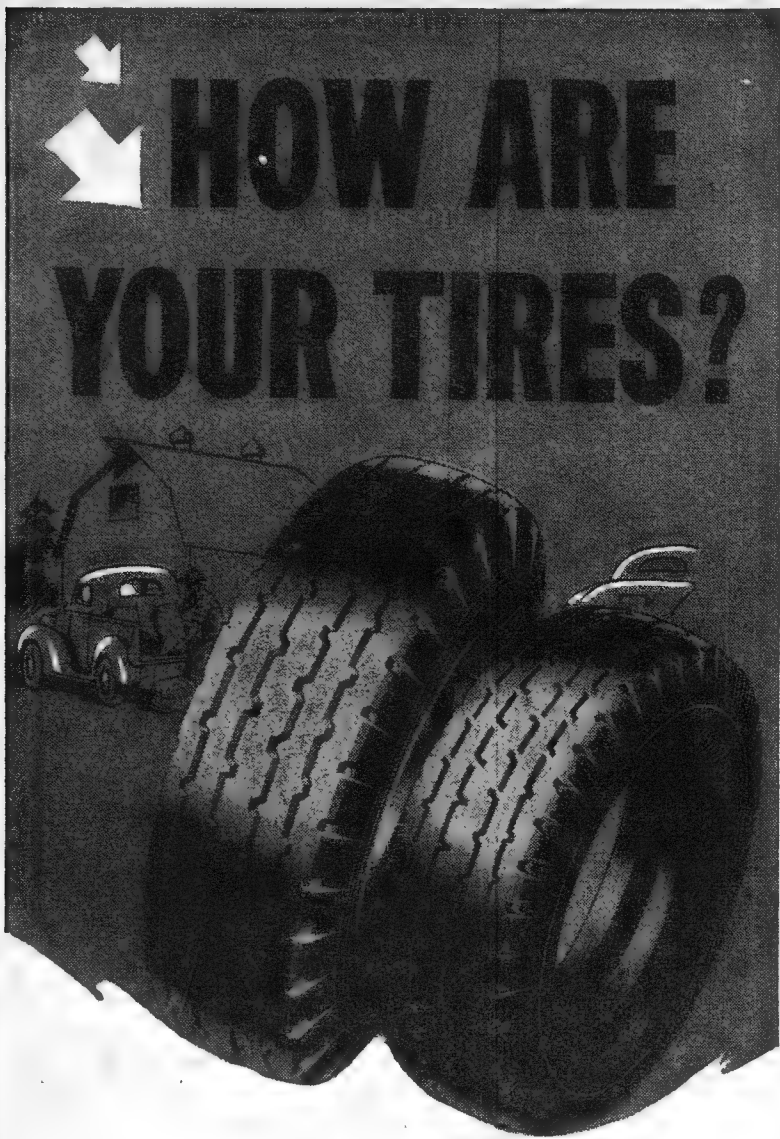
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☐ NEW—Please Mark X Whether New or Renewal—RENEWAL ☐



**Don't be left stranded by weak tires...
Your Imperial Atlas Dealer can help you!**

Many a good farmer knows from sad experience that tire failures can cost him plenty in time lost and crops injured. Don't be caught! Your farm, your business, your production of food and fodder are essential. Don't handicap yourself with a car or truck in unusable condition because of badly worn or dangerous tires.

Imperial-Atlas dealers are enlisted in the great wartime Tire Conservation Plan to help you get maximum service from the tires you now have and to supply you with essential tires when you are in need of them. Drive into any Imperial-Atlas dealer for tire inspection and assistance.

ATLAS TIRES



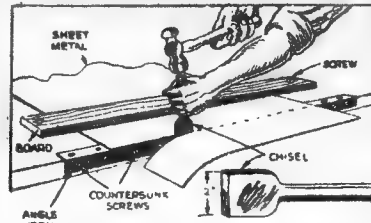
**FOR YOUR CAR OR TRUCK
FOR SALE BY**

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

FROM COAST TO COAST

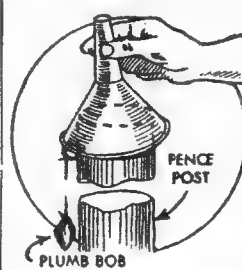
Handy Devices

SHEARING METAL



IF you have to cut a large piece of sheet metal that is too heavy for regular hand shears, try the following method: Just screw a length of angle iron, such as an old bed rail, to one edge of your bench. Then use the iron as a shearing edge in combination with a wide shearing chisel as shown. Place the work on the bench with the shearing guide line at the edge of the angle iron and clamp the work in place with a board or wood strip screwed to the bench top.

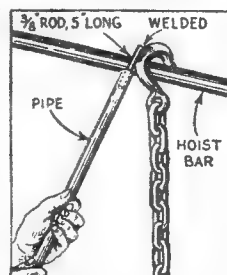
FENCE PLUMB BOB



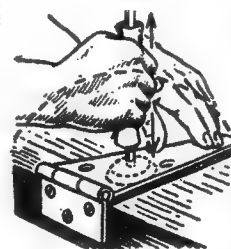
When setting or straightening fences, a funnel makes a good holder for the plumb bob sometimes used to aid in setting the posts vertically. With the plumb bob tied to its handle-loop, a large funnel can be inverted over the end of the post to hold the plumb in position.

CHAIN HOOK HANDLE

INSTEAD of using a ladder every time it was necessary to suspend a chain hoist from a bar or beam overhead, one auto mechanic fitted the chain hook on the hoist with a handle so that the hook could be put in place from the floor. The handle consisted of a short rod welded to the hook as shown to slip in the end of a suitable length of pipe.



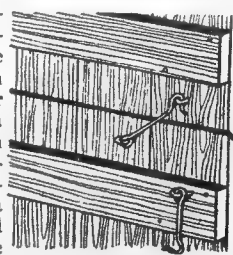
CLEANING VALVE STEMS



AS the stems of auto valves should be sanded with a lengthwise motion when cleaning them, one mechanic made a simple vise to hold the valve in a vertical position while carrying on this operation. The vise was nothing more than a hinge of the type shown, one side of which was screwed to the edge of the workbench so that the other side could be folded down on top of the table to hold the valve head firmly with the stem projecting through one of the screw holes.

SECURING DOUBLE DOORS

IF it sometimes is desirable to have double barn doors open or close as a unit, this can be accomplished by attaching an extra hook and staple to the inside of the doors as shown. The hook should be attached to the lower door so that it will drop down out of the way when not in use.



CLEANING VALVE BALLS

CLEANING and polishing of ball bearings and brass balls used in certain types of valves can be done easily by using a bottle. This should have a mouth slightly smaller than the diameter of the ball to be cleaned. Fine valve-grinding compound is applied around the edge of the bottle mouth, after which the ball is rotated against it with the palm of the hand.



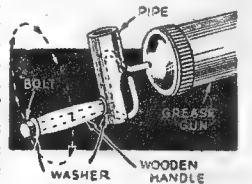
OPENING OIL CUPS



INSTEAD of using both hands to open and fill oil cups of the type that have spring-hinged covers, cut away part of the oilcan spout at the end as indicated. This will enable you to raise the cover by pushing the spout end under it, in which position oil will run from the spout into the cup without changing the position of the oilcan.

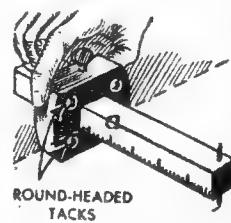
USING GREASE GUN

ANYONE who has considerable use for a grease gun of the screw type will find that a crank fitted to the plunger rod saves time, especially on fittings that require the application of large amounts of grease. The crank is made by slitting one side of a piece of pipe to fit over the looped end of the plunger rod, and then fitting a wooden handle to the pipe.



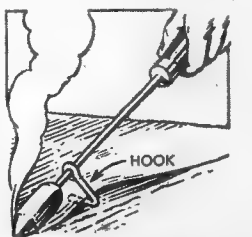
USING MARKING GAUGE

JERKY movement of a marking gauge that causes an irregular score when using it on rough work can be avoided by driving four round-headed tacks into the gauge as indicated. The tack heads serve as guides against the work and permit the gauge to be moved along smoothly. When setting the gauge it will be necessary to make allowance for the thickness of the tack heads if it is required that the score line be an exact given distance from the edge of the work.



OPENING METAL SEAMS

WHEN a soldered seam on metal roofing or other sheet-metal work is to be opened for removal or repair, it is customary to employ an old chisel, file or similar tool to hold the seam apart temporarily until the melted solder has cooled. To do this without the use of an extra tool, one tinsmith uses a soldering iron having a stout hook welded to its shank. The hook is inserted under the upper sheet as the seam is loosened, after which it may be moved along to separate the seam as the work progresses.



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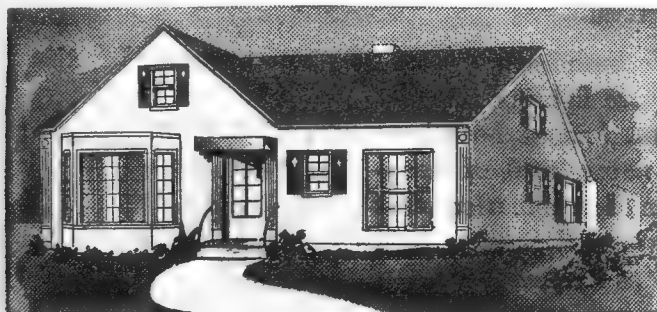
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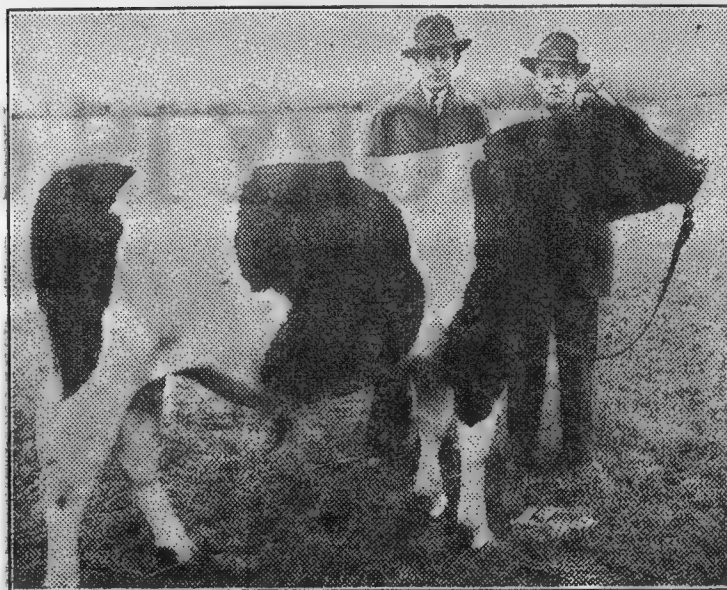
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THIS yearling Holstein bull, Cloniston General, sold for \$2,400 at the recent disposal sale of the herd of George F. Drennan, at Alliston, Ontario. Mr. Drennan is at the halter with the purchaser, J. Ross Williams, also of Alliston, alongside. This is the highest price for a Holstein bull in Canada since 1942. The 28 head sold realized the exceptionally high average of \$25.75.

Hardiness in Raspberries

RESULTS show there are varieties of raspberries that are able to survive extremely low winter temperatures and produce a satisfactory crop of fruit the following year. Tests of varieties at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Indian Head, are designed to determine the hardiness as well as the productiveness of the different sorts. No protection of any kind is given to the canes so that a true picture as to the relative hardiness of each sort is secured. Growing conditions were comparable among all varieties.

Information secured in the past three years, during which extremes of winter temperatures were endured, show that the different varieties naturally classify themselves into five groups in so far as hardiness is concerned. Of the varieties under test the following information has been secured.

Group 1 being the hardest, consists of Chief and Sunbeam. Chief is the most reliable for general use. It is not only one of the hardest, but also the heaviest yielder. Berries are large, good color and moderately good quality. If only one variety were to be grown this should be it. Sunbeam is hardy, but is not so productive as Chief. It is very spiny, making picking unpleasant.

Group 2, next in hardiness, is composed of Ottawa and Ohta. Ottawa is a recent introduction from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and up to the present appears the most promising of the many originations from that source under test. It is a vigorous grower, producing large, firm, dark red fruits of good quality. It is next to Chief in point of productiveness. Ohta is an old variety that, while hardy, has lost favor because of size of fruit and low quality when canned. The ripe fruit drops readily, making frequent picking necessary.

Group 3, find Latham and Ruddy together. Latham is an old variety, hardy and comparatively productive of large, red, fruit. Ruddy a newcomer, is a vigorous grower that needs support to keep the fruit clean. It is productive of large, purple fruits that are too soft to permit of storing or shipping.

Group 4, Newman 28, Herbert, Rideau and Madawaska, has equal rating for hardiness. The last two are introductions from the Central Experimental Farm, and may do better when well established. Group 5 contains those varieties that are killed back, on the average, more than 50 per cent. The list includes Newburgh, Adams 87, and Viking which would probably come through the winter 100 per cent if bent

over and covered with soil. This is not necessary when possible to secure a crop of fruit each season from varieties that are reliably hardy.

Manufacturer Passes

JAMES Oliver II, member of the board of directors of the Oliver Farm Equipment Company, died suddenly of a heart attack on May 20, in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Oliver was a grandson of James Oliver I, inventor of the chilled plow in 1855, and who founded the Oliver Chilled Plow Works at South Bend, Indiana.

Born in South Bend in 1885, Mr. Oliver received his elementary education in that city. He later attended Michigan Military Academy, Notre Dame University and was graduated from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. with the class of 1905.

In 1908 he was elected a director of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, to fill the vacancy created by the death of his grandfather, James Oliver I, on March 2, 1908. A year later he was elected vice-president.

Application for a charter for Oliver Chilled Plow Works of Canada, Limited, was filed in 1910, and an immense plow plant covering 75 acres was built during that year at Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Oliver took an active part in supervising its construction and, following completion, was made vice-president of the Canadian Company. For the next three years he spent much of his time in the new plant at Hamilton, acting as Manager. In spite of his later duties and responsibilities which took him all over the world, Mr. Oliver remained keenly interested in the Canadian plant until it was sold early in 1919.

NO longer should the western farmers be looked upon as the poor relations, for if the price of farm products had been fair, they would have received ten times as much as they received by way of farm bonuses.—Hon. John Bracken.

TO find the number of tons of hay in a mow, multiply the length by the depth by the breadth and divide by 450. In case of straw multiply the same as with hay, but divide by 600 to 1,000 according to the length of time in mow. The longer the time in mow, the smaller the division to be used.

Visit the Farm and Ranch Review Booth in the Bessborough Building at the Calgary Stampede.

The eating of meat is a most uneconomical use of food in the opinion of the authors. If more cereals, beans and potatoes were eaten, twice the present population could be fed, but with comparatively cheap meat avail-

One such organization, the Ajax Hospitalities Headquarters, with headquarters at 90 Spring Gardon Road, Halifax, has recently published, through the courtesy of an anonymous donor, a pictorial review of its work since the commencement of the war. The activities of Ajax range from the gathering of seamen of all of the United Nations for social events, to the sending of survivors from ocean disasters to quiet homes in the countryside for rest. Ajax is particularly active in work among naval convalescents. The organization is under the distinguished patronage of a number of the heads of the Royal Canadian Navy. In order to extend its work, Ajax has launched an appeal for funds, and is seeking to make its work known across the West, in order that residents here may have the opportunity of assisting in the worthy work undertaken for many of their own, and well as other, navy men.

Farmers may purchase single sections for spring-tooth harrows, diamond or flexible harrows, without permit, but if they want to buy the harrow implement complete they must submit an application and receive a permit to purchase.

Curious to say, the British realized

Pearson and Paarlberg argue that if the prices of grains were allowed to rise, the necessary adjustment in livestock numbers would be automatic. Instead of feeding 120 million high-priced hogs such as was done in the United States last year, a substantial proportion of them would be sold and grain

This viewpoint is diametrically opposed to policies of governments in both Canada and the United States which are calculated to keep the price of food down. Their off-voice threat is that if this is not done, inflation will develop with disastrous results to the farmers in the end. But many farmers wonder if the results in the end will be disastrous in any event. They say they will not be allowed to secure normal wartime prices in wartime, but will have to "go through the wringer" just the same when peacetime comes.

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Audette, Ernest
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ANNUAL REPORT, 1944

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Cote, Georges-Emile
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Bousquet, Theodore
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(Western) Limited, Calgary

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CHIEF and Sunlight Raspberries, \$2.00 per hundred. Hanson's improved Sand Cherries, Blueberries, Hazel Nuts, 10 for \$1.00. Prepaid. Delivery in October. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.

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MANY GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN hairdressing. No former experience necessary. Splendid opportunity for advancement. War Work has absorbed many hairdressers, you should learn to take their place. Pleasant, refined work. Big Pay. Many start shops of their own. Literature free. Write Marvel Beauty Academies, 326A - 8th Ave. W., Calgary.

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LELAND S. Mitchell, Registered Patent Attorney. Free Literature on Patents. 410 McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

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"DERPO" bug killer, 85c—Completely exterminates Bedbugs, Cockroaches, Fleas, Silverfish, Crickets. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

"DERAT" rat and mouse killer, 50c—Harmless to Human, Animal, Fowl. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

PHOTO FINISHING

INTRODUCTORY Special! Mail this ad. with 10c in coin and 4 negatives and receive 4 beautiful panel-embossed snapshots in handy pocket album. Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 200, Regina, Sask.

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2 1/4 x 4 1/4). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye". Send negatives with this ad. and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

PERSONAL

BOOK of one thousand dreams and their meaning. How soon you will marry and who your future husband or wife will be. 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published. 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WOMEN! If you have tried everything else and have failed to obtain relief, don't worry. Try "Delaye" Female Pills for delayed, painful or irregular periods. (Strongly recommended.) Triple Strength XXX, \$3.00. Paris Co., 312 McIntyre Bldg., Dept. "R", Winnipeg, Man.

LONELY—Get acquainted. Hundreds of members, all ages, many with means. Many widows with farms and city property. Housekeepers, city and country girls. Particulars, 10c. Ladies free. Western Social Club, Sub. 23, Edmonton, Alta.

LADIES? Delayed? Why worry? New Improved, Triple-Strength "Delaye" Pills give quick, reliable relief for Overdue, Painful or Irregular Periods. Price, \$3.00. Also Dupree Pills (Ordinary), \$1.50; Double-Strength, \$2.50. Shipped via Air Mail. Western Distributors, Box 24AR, Regina.

BEAUTIFUL hair can be yours, free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer, fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ASTRA fortune telling cards. Tell your own and friends' fortune. Wonderful amusement. Full deck and complete instructions. Only 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MEN, 35 - 45 - 55 Lack Pep? Try Menna for lowered vitality—manly pep and vigor guaranteed. \$2.00 Postpaid. Paris Co., Dept. "R", 312 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

SHIP OR TRUCK YOUR WOOL

to J. E. LOVE & SON, Calgary, who are operating Registered Wool Warehouse No. 14 for the Canadian Wool Board Ltd.

An advance of twenty cents per pound is made on all clips of wool.
Final settlement is made when the wool has been graded under Government supervision.

Clean Wool that meets certain conditions specified by the Department of Agriculture is entitled to an extra four cents per pound bonus.

Write for particulars.

J. E. LOVE & SON
403 - 4th ST. E., CALGARY

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SAVE MONEY ON HIGH-GRADE RE-REFINED LUBRICATING OIL

Guaranteed the finest oil . . . re-refined to a peak of perfection with all motor-clogging impurities removed. In all weights by the gallon or barrel.

68c Per Gallon

Start Saving by ordering your oil needs direct from

RE-REFINED AIRPLANE OILS

1191 - 8th Street East, in CALGARY

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PERSONAL

WRINKLES. Crowsfeet and saggy skin are caused by stretched pores. Shrink them and they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion will give you a fine texture skin, free of blackheads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin. You can feel the skin tighten. \$1.00 postpaid. Money back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free, sealed. Exchange Company, 3527-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

RELIEF, COMFORT.—Positive Support without advance method. No elastic or under- straps or steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

"FACTS About Birth Control," booklet by Rev. A. H. Tyrer, mailed postpaid for 10c coin. Also catalog of books on all subjects, novelties, specialties, etc. Western Distributors, Box 24GR, Regina.

MEN! Regain Normal, Manly Pep and Vigor! Try Vita-Perles Capsules, 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00. Western Distributors, Box 24JR, Regina.

MEN! Send 10c for world's funniest joke novelty and catalog of novelties, books, specialties. Western Distributors, Box 24FR, Regina.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener, Ont.

PROFESSIONAL

Diseases of Women
Maternity

DR. H. C. SWARTZLANDER
SOUTHAM BUILDING, CALGARY

RABBITS

RABBITS for Sale.—Snow White Angoras and New Zealand white. Prices right. Shaw Rabbitry, Glenwoodville, Alta.

SONG WRITERS

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SONGWRITERS—Send poem for immediate examination and Free Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

TANNERIES

TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers—Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnside, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

WASHER REPAIRS

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

WATER SYSTEMS

WATER Systems For Sale.—Household, farm 32, 110-volt pressure systems. Dandy Products, Swift Current, Sask.

USED CARS

Will Pay Cash FOR USED CARS & TRUCKS
MACLIN MOTORS
LIMITED
ELEVENTH AVE. & FIRST ST. W.
CALGARY, PHONE M1191

Under War's Shadow

CHICKS are hatching, ewes lambing and cows calving on a farm on the Dover cliffs which is regularly shelled by Hitler's guns, only 22 miles away.

Shells have fallen in and around the farmyard, the nearest in Britain to the Nazi artillery, a barrage balloon over it has been shot down 60 times, and often all hands have had to shelter under their tractors and implements from machine gunners in the sky overhead. But the farmer and his people stubbornly refuse to leave.

These defiant farmers, Gilbert Mitchell, his wife and sister-in-law, took over Reach Court Farm, St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, near Dover, a year before the war with a dairy herd of 34 cows. In 1939 they ploughed up a large proportion of the 120 acres of permanent pasture to grow the feeding stuffs no longer so easily obtainable from overseas. Defence works were put all round their farm, but during the Battle of Britain they steadfastly refused to leave, gathering in not only their own harvest but rescuing crops on other farms which had to be evacuated.

Further defence works have now been erected and most of Reach Court Farm is being taken over by the military. But they are carrying on with what is left, and Mr. Mitchell is managing for the Kent War Agricultural Committee an extensive area of surrounding farmland which would otherwise have borne no crop this year. His nineteen-year-old sister-in-law, Miss Grace Harrison, has joined the Women's Land Army, and is now driving tractors, while Mrs. Mitchell is hatching chicks in the most vulnerable incubators in Britain.

CABBAGE PLASTER

ONE thousand machines which plant young cabbages at the astonishing rate of 200 a minutes are now helping the farmers of Britain to speed up food production.

Hitched to a tractor, the robot planter has a travelling chain of iron fingers to which the plants are fed. A broad furrow is opened up in the soil into which the plants are suspended by these grippers, and, at the same time as the plant is released, two wheels firmly press down the soil around it. A water tank holding 40 gallons can also be fitted to the machine, and an adjustable quantity of water automatically poured into the furrow at the roots of the plants.

From one to four operators can feed the machine with plants at an average of 3,000 each person per hour, thus making an immense saving in time and labour. The spacing in the row of

plants is mechanically accurate and can be controlled and adjusted to the distance required; the depth at which the seedlings are planted is also adjustable.

The robot can also plant potatoes by a simple arrangement of special cups attached to the grippers. It can be used too for lettuce, onions, leeks, swedes, sugar beet, strawberries and tomatoes. Its iron fingers have a rubber covering which enables them to handle the most delicate plants quite gently while placing them firmly and evenly in the furrows.

The machine, which is a British invention, is now being produced at the rate of more than a thousand a year. It is electrically welded and made with great precision. The Ministry of Agriculture have bought a large number for Britain's war Agricultural Committees set up in the different counties.

AUSTRALIA EXPORTS FLOUR

FREDERICK Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, in a report states that Australian wheat stocks early in May amounted to 182 million bushels. Immense quantities of wheat flour are being exported, resulting in flour-mill production at 85 per cent of capacity. Sales of offals and wheat to dairy farmers are continuing at high levels. In Western Australia dry conditions continue, but good rains have fallen in South Australia and over most of the wheat areas in Victoria. Recently useful rains have eased the position in New South Wales, where the absence of moisture was becoming serious. Seeding is proceeding in most states, but no indication is yet available regarding acreage. The acreage target is still set at 9,000,000 acres, but its achievement depends on weather conditions in the near future and the availability of phosphate for fertilizer.

COMPLETES RECORD

THE Jersey cow, Lansdowne Rose, bred and owned by John Fowler & Son, Armstrong, B.C., has completed a splendid junior four-year-old record of 10,551 pounds of milk, 548 pounds of fat, in 365 days with an average test of 5.19%.

She is a daughter of the sire, Brampton Xenia Standard 4th.

The Farm and Ranch Review invites YOU to visit them in the Bessborough Building at the Calgary Stampede.

Something to Crow About...

READ BELOW WHAT A SMALL CLASSIFIED AD DID FOR THIS ADVERTISER:

"Enclosed find money order for above amount. I sold out all plants advertised, and returned many orders. Some to be filled in August and October. FARM AND RANCH REVIEW is a good paper to advertise in.—J. H. KELSEY, Gunn, Alta."

YOU, TOO, CAN GET GOOD RESULTS BY USING THE COLUMNS OF THE

Farm and Ranch Review

CALGARY

SEND YOUR AD TODAY

ALBERTA

BABY CHICKS

END of season of Top Notch Government Approved chicks from blood-tested breeders. Barred Rock, White Leghorns, New Hampshires, White Rocks, Light Sussex, Black Australorps, Hybrids Non-sexed as low as \$7.95 per hundred. Pullets, \$10.95; Heavy Cockerels, \$6.95. Shipped C.O.D. Give second choice. Prompt delivery. Top Notch Chickeries, Guelph, Ontario.

We are still booking orders for our quality Leghorn and New Hampshire chicks for delivery after May 15th. Cockerels in both breeds are available now. All stock government approved. Send for information and price list. New Siberia Farm, A. Balakshin, Chilliwack, B.C.

QUALITY chicks at bargain prices. Government Approved from blood-tested stock. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, New Hampshires, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Sussex, Hybrids and other popular breeds. Non-sexed as low as \$8.95 per hundred. Heavy Breed pullets, \$10.95; Heavy Breed cockerels, \$7.95. Shipped C.O.D. anywhere. Give second choice. Immediate delivery. Tweddle Chick Hatcheries Limited, Fergus, Ontario.

GOVERNMENT - APPROVED Chicks—Order now for June delivery. Prices, information on request. Gair Hatchery, Wetaskiwin, Alta.



The **PRINGLE'S** say:

THANKS A MILLION to their thousands of customers who ordered

ONE AND A HALF MILLION PRINGLE High Quality CHICKS THIS SEASON

Orders for 1945 Pringle Chicks are already being received, and Booking OFFICES at all three Pringle Hatcheries will remain open continuously throughout the summer months. By ordering your 1945 chick requirements NOW, you secure priority on your delivery date.

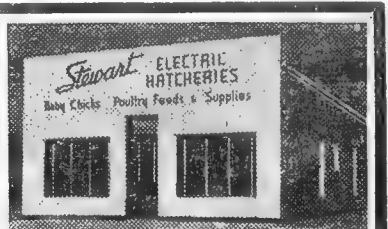
The performance of Pringle Chicks has earned for Pringle Electric Hatcheries an enviable position in the industry. You may be sure the Pringle Policy will continue to be devoted to the fostering of highest breeding standards, plus efficient, dependable, interested service to chick buyers and poultrymen.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE

PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES

Mr and Mrs. M. F. Pringle
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Calgary — Edmonton — Chilliwack, B.C.



The Home of Stewart Chicks



J.R. Stewart

WE wish to thank our many customers for the splendid support given us during the past season. Over 600,000 chicks have been sent to all parts of Western Canada. 50% more chicks were shipped from our hatchery in 1944 than in 1943.

We also wish to thank you for placing your orders several months in advance of delivery date which has helped considerably in booking the hundreds of orders that we received.

Orders are now being booked for 1945. A small deposit will book your order and hold it until delivery date.

Tune in on our Old-Time Program Thursday nights, 9:30 p.m., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 K.C.

Stewart Electric Hatcheries

602B - 12th AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

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GLASS for Automobiles, All Models
Prompt Shipment

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
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THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILING

Price ceilings have been set on Canadian-grown strawberries and raspberries. Maximum prices apply from May 29th to September 30th with a seasonal reduction in strawberry prices to conform with the usual market drop when picking is at a peak. The order also applies to strawberries and raspberries imported from June 5 to September 30, putting them under the same ceiling as Canadian-grown berries in that period. Ceiling prices for raspberries remain the same for the whole season. The order applies only to sales of fresh fruit for market purposes and does not apply to sales to processors.

Berry-growers may sell direct to consumers or to retailers at prices set for each class of buyer. Growers' and shippers' maximum prices are F.O.B. shipping point, with free delivery within an area of 15 miles from the shipping point. Where a seller transports the berries to a buyer more than 15 miles from his farm or shipping point, he may charge the cost of such transportation, but this charge must not exceed the less-than-carload express rate.

STRAWBERRY PRICES

ZONE 1 (Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
To June 24.....	30c 16c	42c 23½c	
After June 24.....	19 10½	26½ 15	
ZONE 2 (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, northern and eastern Quebec, northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Kootenay area of British Columbia)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
To June 24.....	27c 14½c	39 22c	
June 25-July 15.....	22 12	29½ 16½	
July 16-Sept. 10.....	27 14½	39 22	
ZONE 3 (All other areas)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
To June 27.....	27 14½	39 22	
After June 17.....	22 12	29½ 16½	

RASPBERRY PRICES

ZONE 1 (Ontario and Quebec)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
	30c 16c	42c 23½c	
ZONE 2 (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P.E.I.)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
	32c 17c	44c 24½c	
ZONE 3 (All other areas)			
To Wholesalers		To Consumers	
Quart	Pint	Quart	Pint
	28c 15c	40c 22½c	

END OF BEE SUBSIDY PLAN

The subsidy of 50 cents a pound paid on importations of live packaged bees from the United States does not apply to bees received after June 15, 1944. Farmers who received shipments of imported bees on or before June 15 must apply for the subsidy within 90 days of date of arrival. Applications, which must show the date bees were received, should be addressed to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Ottawa. A penalty of fine and imprisonment is provided for false information. The subsidy arrangement became effective on March 1 to help Canadian farmers meet the increased cost of importing bees from the United States.

COST OF HOG GRADING WARRANTS

Under a Board order now in effect, custom slaughterers of hogs are permitted to charge two cents a hog to cover the cost of issuing grading warrants. The two-cent charge per hog is in addition to any other legal charge the slaughterer may make for his services. Grading warrants are issued by the slaughterer and must be obtained by a seller of hogs before he can collect the premium for Grade "A" and Grade "B-1" carcasses.

LAMB WEIGHT FOR SLAUGHTERING

Regulations which restricted the slaughtering of lightweight lambs have now been changed and the minimum live weight at the place of slaughter in June, July and August is set at 60 pounds. Under an earlier Board order, the minimum slaughtering weight for lambs in the three summer months was 75 pounds live weight.

POTATO STORAGE CHARGES

On June 1, 1944, an additional storage charge of 10 cents per 75-lb. bag and 13 cents per 100-lb. bag of table stock potatoes became effective. This is the last storage increase for the season and makes a total storage allowance of 50 cents per 75-lb. bag and 65 cents per 100-lb. bag since last fall.

PRICES FOR HOME CANNERS

Because it is difficult to check individual basic period prices, the Board has set maximum prices for tomatoes, corn, beans and tomato juice produced by home canners. Uniform prices are established for all sections of Canada, in line with the "ceiling" for industrial canners. The new regulations apply to all canners with a yearly output of less than 10,000 pounds. Maximum prices are specified for sales to wholesale distributors, sales to retailers, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, institutions or camps, and sales to consumers.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

No. 6

Country Diary

IN spite of cold, dry Spring weather, Summer came with a flourish of warm sunshine with long-awaited occasional showers. Now the young, tender shades of green have changed and deepened and settled. There is a color symphony in the trees—yellowish-green poplar, dark willow, bright maple, and the caragana hedge now carrying its load of ripening seed-pods is noticeable for its increased height of new, thick growth. Even the slow-growing imported spruce are inching along with new silver-green tips [which have just cast off their fascinating little sheaths shaped like brown tissue-paper caps] on the ends of dark-green branches. Unfortunately the whole process is a silent one, so that a wealth of glory escapes those individuals—and there are many—who perceive it not.

Weather means so much to the farmer. In July eyes are turned skywards and on horizons looking for signs of the cool showers that together with the warm, bright sunshine will fill the grain with plump kernels to be ripened by the heat of August. An ill-regulated July so often brings searing heat-waves, wind and dust, hailstones, insect pests, killing all hope of a bountiful harvest. There must always be a great difference in the countryman's attitude to the weather compared with that of the townsman. In town, summer weather is only an incident—a pleasing happening or a disappointing nuisance. It may affect your decision as to whether you will wear a raincoat, carry an umbrella, put the chains on the car; perhaps the picnic, sports or games may have to be postponed. But it only touches the fringe of life, while in the country the weather is the warp in the loom of life. It is our livelihood, our pleasure, friend, enemy, and our continuous study and subject of conversation.

I have recorded so much of Nature's daylight happenings, but now have been made conscious again of the definite night-life that goes on all around us at this time of year. I suppose few of us have time for ramblings after dark. However, it was necessary to make a call on a neighbor, and as I am now too busy with farm chores to do my visiting in daylight, I set out at dusk and took the short cut through the little wood and pasture, instead of riding old Sandy by the road. It was an old world to me, but a new one to anyone who has only gone across country under the sun. The night air was populous and full of scented dew, with a slip of the moon to see by, a better light for observation than that of the full moon, I find. There was the quick streak of the passing moth, and one silvery little creature touched my face inquisitively and then settled on my coat so that I could see the beauty of the frail thing's hooded, horned-owl's face and tiny black slits of eyes. I wonder would it have come so trustingly except in its own world of night?

I saw the glow-worm light her "amorous lamp" close by the hedge. Distant owls answered each other with long-drawn hootings. The kill-deer's shrill pipe came from above, and from the almost-dry slough a hysterical loon was answered by the laugh of a second. There were faint stirrings and rustlings among the old, dry leaves and grasses as the small fry went about

their various devices, mice and moles I expect, scuffling hurriedly home, away from the intruder. Beetles droned, and a sleepy robin safe with its parents, gave a chirp or two.
My neighbor, a kindly man, drove me home by the road, despite my protests.

PLAN SCHOOL BROADCASTS

THREE different types of broadcasts, a national, a provincial and a regional series will be presented for the schools in Saskatchewan this year. Announcing the schedule of programmes, M. P. Toombs, director of the audio-visual branch of the department of education, said that the broadcasts would be presented from 2:00 to 2:30 M.D.T., on each school day beginning October 2 and continuing until some time in April. All programmes are produced in Canada and are suitable for pupils of elementary schools and of the junior grades of high school.

The schedule is as follows:

Monday: Adventures in Speech, presented by the departments of education of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Tuesday: Junior Science, presented by the departments of education of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Wednesday: Adventures in Modern Living, a health series offered by the Saskatchewan departments of education and public health.

Thursday: Intermediate and Senior Music, offered by the departments of education of the four western provinces.

Friday: National Series, a programme presented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in co-operation with the departments of education of every province in Canada.

AMEND BEVERAGE RATIONS

NEW ruling from the Ration Administration, Wartime Prices and Trade Board will permit consumers to buy both tea and coffee at the rate of two ounces of tea and eight ounces of coffee, with each tea-coffee coupon, instead of only one of these commodities as formerly allowed.

There is no further change in the ration allotment of tea or coffee, but that consumers can split the coupon value between the two.

Where formerly a consumer could buy one pound of coffee or four ounces of tea per coupon she is now permitted to buy instead, half a pound of coffee and two ounces of tea.

FRUITS UNDER "CEILING"

WHEN housewives go to buy peaches, plums, pears, apricots and cherries imported from the United States this year, they will purchase under Wartime Prices and Trade Board price ceilings. Last year, until late in the season there was no ceiling price on these fruits.

Canadian stores will be allowed only a limited markup over the cost of bringing the fruit from the United States.

The order is designed to bring in more supplies for the early fruit market, and regulate prices for the consumer.

DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I SOMETIMES think we plan too much on starting to do such and such when this or that is thus and so—and let the hour we're living go. That meeting that we mean to call—why should we put it off till fall? Subscriptions that we plan to pay—why wait till pullets start to lay? That letter that we ought to write—will later on be quite all right? That friendly visit we should pay—it's waiting for an idle day. The check-up now long overdue—why leave it till the canning's through? What of the doings at the school? No, Friday afternoons are full!

So time goes galloping along, and me—I think we use it wrong. We're slaves to calendars and clocks and wreck real living on the rocks of this—by which we're all accursed—the failure to put first things first.

Seeking Post-War Farm Policy

By R. J. DEACHMAN

I LISTENED one evening recently to Farm Radio Forum. It was an interesting discussion. One could not help admiring the faith of these men. It seemed so very simple. They were to have controlled production, controlled marketing and out of this there was to rise a new agriculture, a new democracy, and possibly, sometime in the future, though they did not, at the moment, reach so high, a new earth and a new heaven.

Against that hopeful atmosphere I hesitate to fling a single discordant note. These are times when agriculture needs a word of encouragement. True, prices are fairly reasonable now, but the farmer has to work desperately hard. He is tired and the men who promise him a solution of his problem, one which seems simple and easy and kind and helpful, will get their reward, though, in the end, they may not succeed in accomplishing what they desire.

I do not, for one second, doubt the sincerity of the leaders of this movement. A superficial view of past events suggests that the solution may lie in that direction. If we could have stood together, you and I, on some quiet country bridge overlooking a stream, in 1913, and you could have told me that the wages of the workers would be doubled within the next 25 years, I think I would have said, in that case, that the workers would be happy and well content, with none of the struggles which they knew in the earlier, sterner days.

The money wages of labor are now more than double what they were in 1913, and labor is more restless and discontented and dissatisfied than ever before. What is at the bottom of this? Labor knows that in 1938, before the outbreak of the war, there was vast unemployment even though conditions had improved since the depth of the depression and labor now turns its eyes towards post-war conditions and wonders what is going to happen.

The farmer accepts the same point of view. He feels that his products may be taken by lend-lease and used to feed the people of the world. It will be done but, in the end, a price supported by the charity of the nation will not long be maintained. We cannot continue to prosper by giving away our goods. The Indian had his pot-latch, the Jew had his Year of Jubilee, but these spasms of gift-giving were in an age when possessions were, more or less, transient and epheral. Wealth, did not then represent capital goods in the same sense that it does now — then such things could be done, now they cannot, even when we call it "lend-lease".

Remember, too, that the victorious nations will be poorer after the war. Britain has lost her foreign investments, Europe will be paralyzed. Japan will not have the capacity to produce which enabled her in some years to buy substantial volumes of commodities in Canada. We are to enter an era of controlled prices in which the Canadian farmer is to get a higher reward than he has previously received. They are to get it in an age when the world is poorer than in pre-war days and when productive capacity has been destroyed by the tragedy of war, materials have been wasted, men and women, by the conquered countries, and sometimes in the victorious countries, are suffering from a condition where the mind is incapable of directing and the body unable to provide the vitality for constructive effort.

Let us turn for a moment to an analysis of this situation which appeared recently in the London Economist, one of the most eminent British publications. A quotation or two may perhaps bring us back to realities:

"In post-war Britain, struggling to keep up the national standard of living, it will be essential to keep the Terms of Trade as favourable as possible. No other single factor, in the early years, will so strongly influence the standard of consumption that it will be possible to provide."

What is meant by the "Terms of Trade" in this connection? It refers to the relationship between the price at

which the country buys its imports and the price at which it sells its exports. The Economist goes on to say:

"If the prices of food and materials are high, then either" (now note this carefully) "real wages will have to be low, with consequent damage to the standard of living, or else British export prices will have to be high, with consequent damage to the volume of trade and to the balance of payments."

Consider very carefully that singularly, lucid sentence. It tells more than many a Hansard volume, more than most reports on Social Security. Let us apply it to Canada. If Canadian export prices are high, it will be with consequent damage to the volume of exports—that is, our total volume of exports will decline because the people of an impoverished world will not be able to purchase so much and so there will be fewer men employed in Canada producing farm products and there will be fewer men employed producing manufactured products and we shall be driven back more and more towards living within ourselves and the process may not be a particularly happy one!

The Economist goes on to say:

"It is, of course, by no means in the British interest to ruin the primary producers of the world. On the contrary, higher incomes among primary producers means better markets for British goods. But it is most emphatically in the British interest to insist that those higher incomes shall be provided by greater efficiency, higher productivity per man, in the primary producing countries, and not by the artificial maintenance of high prices."

I repeat, in the opinion of the Economist, with a century of experience behind it, "British representatives can the more confidently insist on low prices through greater efficiency because they will be pleading the cause of world-wide economic expansion."

The case is obvious. Then may I ask why we should do the opposite, that is, why seek world-wide economic contraction—when Canada, more than any other country, needs world-wide economic expansion? The problem is before the leaders of agriculture in Canada. Have they given it the full consideration its importance demands?



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John H. Garden, B.A., B.D. Principal

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The Mount Royal College School of Commerce offers its students the many advantages of a Junior College in affiliation with the University of Alberta such as association in the cultural life and student activities of the college. High School subjects needed to get an academic standing may be combined with the commercial training, as may be Spanish, if so desired. Fall Term opens September 5th.

University & High School Courses.
First Year University leading to Degrees of B.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., B.Com., L.L.B.; Combined courses B.Sc. in Engineering, Pre-Medical and Dental; First and Second Year Petroleum Engineering. High School Grades X, XI, XII. Term Opens Sept. 25.

Unexcelled Residential Facilities.

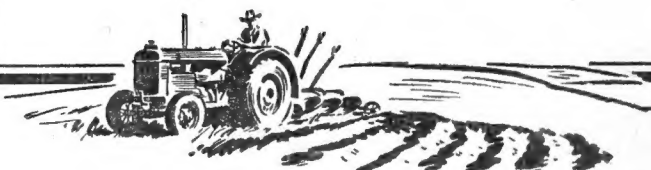
Write the Registrar,

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Pipe smokers everywhere
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BRIER
Canada's
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Sweet and Cool in any Pipe

DO YOU NEED CASH

TO FINANCE FARM OPERATIONS?



LOANS are readily available at The Royal Bank of Canada to any responsible farmer in need of ready cash to finance farm operations. Such loans are continually being made by this bank for the purchase of seed and fertilizer, livestock, farm equipment, breeder cattle, to meet seasonal labour costs and for other productive purposes.

When you need cash to finance your farm operations, make a practice of discussing your requirements with the local Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada. He will be glad to explain the simple conditions under which such loans are made and the convenient methods available to you for repayment.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

BETTER LUBRICATION

*prevents
excessive wear -*



NEEDESS WEAR is something no farmer can put up with. Wear leads to breakdowns . . . and while repairs are being made or spare parts found, harvesting comes to a stop. Machinery stands still, men are idle.

To prevent excessive wear, it's absolutely necessary that you use the very best oil you can buy. Mobiloil assures you the finest engine lubrication possible to obtain. It protects you against unnecessary and expensive breakdowns.

Mobiloil keeps a tough, oily film over delicate bearing surfaces, and guards against heat and wear. It slows down depreciation and improves engine operation.

True, Mobiloil costs a little more than ordinary oils. But it's worth more to you. See your Imperial Oil Agent or Dealer for correct grades of Mobiloil for your car, truck and tractor.

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SOLD BY IMPERIAL OIL EVERYWHERE IN



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I had a nightmare



I dreamed that I paid \$5.00 for a haircut and \$50.00 for a pair of cardboard shoes. I dreamed that we had no wartime controls on prices, profits or wages, and that we hadn't had the sense to organize the distribution of supplies all the way down the line . . .



I dreamed that because everyone was making more money and spending it, prices were skyrocketing.



all the stores looked like "fire" sales . . . with people scrambling to buy before prices went still higher . . .



panicky people were buying things they didn't need, and hoarding everything they could get their hands on . .



I dreamed that everybody had to fight to get more money . . . and that in this mad race, wages and salaries were falling behind.



I dreamed the hand of everyone was against his neighbour, with each of us blaming the other fellow for his troubles.



with everybody for himself . . . no matter what it cost in the long run . . . and no matter how it hurt the war effort.

THEN...THANK GOODNESS - I WOKE UP!



to realize with relief that I live in a country where things are sane and stable . . . where the cost of living has been kept within bounds.



to realize that prices and wages —production costs and selling prices—are inseparably linked together.



to realize that without the safeguards that have headed off inflation, my nightmare might have become a reality!



to remind myself that the danger is still pressing and that we must continue to hold firm . . . and that means everybody must play fair and do his part by not trying to get some temporary, fancied advantage at the expense of his fellow-Canadians.

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.